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The Purchase Price

by EMERSON HOUGH

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CHAPTER III.

The Question.

The Mount Vernon, favored by a good stage of water, soon cleared the narrow Monongahela channel, passed the confluence, and headed down under full steam, all things promising well for a speedy and pleasant run. The sky was blue and cloudless, and the air fresh with the tang of coming autumn. Especially beautiful were the shores which they now were skirting. The hues of autumn had been shaken down over mile after mile of wide forest which appeared in a panorama of russet and gold and red, to grow the more resplendent when they should arrive opposite the high bluffs which line the stream almost to the town of Wheeling.

Below these upper reaches, then the least settled and wildest portion of the country along the Ohio, the river flattened and widened, the current becoming more gentle, and the shores, though not yet wholly cleared of their forests, presenting here and there scenes of rural rather than of savage beauty. Civilization had not as yet taken full hold along this rich valley. The old town of Marietta, the cities of Louisville and Cincinnati, the villages huddled at mouths of such rivers as came down from the Virginia hills, or the larger settlements marking points near the debouchments of slower streams like the Muskingum and Wabash, which crossed the flatter lands beyond, made the chief points of traffic and of interest in those days of westbound travel.

On the upper deck or along the rails of the lower deck, many passengers were gazing out at the varying pictures of the passing shores. Not os the young officer, erstwhile accosted as jailer. With eyes cast down, he spent most of his time pacing up and down alone. Yet it was not an irresolute soul which reposed beneath the half-rigid exterior. He presently arrived u[illegible] of action

The public, too, had its rights, he concluded, and the woman as a woman had her rights also to her good fame. He must not harm her name. Best then, to disarm suspicion by playing the game wholly in the open. The midday meal now being announced by loud proclamation of the boat's gong, he turned, and soon rapped at the door of room 19.

Jeanne, the tearful but faithful maid who shared her mistress' fortunes, by this time had done what she could to mend her lady's appearance. The traces of travel had been quite removed, by virtue of the contents of such valises as they had with them. Good health and youth, as well as good courage, fought for Josephine St. Auban, as well as good sense and a philosophy of travel learned by experiences in other lands. If indeed she had not slept, at least her face did not betray that fact. Her color was good, her eye was clear. Her dark hair, brushed low over the temples in the fashion of the day, was fresh and glossy. Moreover, her habiliments were such as to cause most of the feminine occupants of the boat to make careful note, when she had accepted Carlisle's escort and entered the dining room. She walked with calmness to the table reserved for her, and with inclination of the head thanked him as he arranged her chair for her. Thus in a way the gauntlet was by both thrown down to all present.

Most of those present without hesitation showed their interest. The hum of the dingy tables slackened and ceased. A score of women frowned at a score of men whose glances wandered undutifully. Who was she, and what? That question certainly passed in the minds of most in the crowded little room. Meantime, Josephine St. Auban's own eyes were not unregardful.

"I see that my guess was quite correct," she said at length, smiling full at her guardian.

At once he caught her thought. "Oh, about Mr. Dunwody," he assented, assuming a carelessness which she read through at once. "Yes, I met him—a while ago. He told me he had suddenly decided to change his plans and take the Vernon down the river, instead of going by stage. Very natural of him, too, I should say. I would be much distressed to think of myself traveling by coach, even in weather pleasant as this. He has keen eyes, though, has he not?" he added resentfully.

"That is to say—"

"So hard hit that he threatens a duel or worse if I do not at once further his desire to pursue his acquaintance. It's not myself he's so eager to meet. He has no love for me, that's sure, long ago."

"Indeed?" She kept her eyes fixed on her plate.. If a slight flush tinged her cheek it scarce was visible. "Is that all?" she asked at length.

"Madam, you yourself could best answer your own question." He looked at her keenly, not showing his case, not telling her that Dunwody had shown him her hasty note. Not the flicker of an eyelash betrayed her own thought. Surely, she had courage. Surely, she meant trouble.

"How delightful!" she resumed at length calmly. "Not that I weary of your company, sir; but I told you my parole was ended when we reached the boat. Suppose, now, I should stand up here and cry out that I am being restrained of my liberty. What would be the result?"

"I should be hung at the yard-arm instantly! I should be lynched. Dunwody would come in the lead, crashing over the tables. I fear Dunwody, even bearing a rope, as we used to say—in Virgil, was it?"

"Admirable! Now, since that is true, suppose you and I make some sort of terms! I'm tired of being jailed, even in a traveling jail. I told you fairly I should try to escape; and so I shall."

He needed no second look to catch the resolution in her glance. "Our game is somewhat desperate, Madam, I admit," said he, "I scarcely know whether you are in my hands or I in yours. As I have already given you consideration, let us hope you will do as much for me, remembering at least the delicacy of my position. I'm under orders; and I'm responsible for you."

"Yes?" she rejoined. "Now, as to what I suggest, it is this: You shall leave the boat at Louisville or Cincinnati. Your errand is already sufficiently well done. You have got me out of Washington. Suppose we set Cincinnati as the last point of our common journey?"

"But what then for you, Madam?"

"As to that, I cannot tell. Why should you care? Do not be concerned over details. You have brought me into this situation. I must escape from it in my own way."

"You sting me deeply. I've had to do this, just as an executioner may have to cut off a head; but a thousand times I ask your pardon. A thousand times you, yourself, have made me ashamed. Come, when we part, shall it not be as friends? You have won my respect, my admiration. I wish I were entitled to your own. You've been perfect. You've been splendid."

"Look," she said, without raising her eyelids.

He turned. Dunwody was making his way toward them among the tables.

"My dear Senator," said Carlisle, choking down his wrath as the Missourian reached them and bowed his salutations, "I have the greatest pleasure in the world in keeping my promise to you. I am delighted to have you join our little party at this time. You remember the Countess—I would say, Miss Barron?"

"I have not so soon forgotten," answered Dunwody. His commanding eyes still sought her face. Beyond a slight bow and one upward glance, she did not display interest; yet in truth a sudden shiver of apprehension came into her heart. This was a different sort of man she now must endeavor to handle. What was it that his straight glance meant?

It was a singular situation in which these three found themselves. That she had asked the aid of this newcomer was a fact known to all three of them. Yet of the three, none knew precisely the extent of the others' knowledge. Dunwody at least was polite, if insistent, in his wish to learn more of this mysterious young woman who had appealed to him for aid, yet who now made no further sign. Who was she? What sort was she? he demanded of himself. God! if she was one sort. And why should she not be that sort? Did not the river carry many sorts? Was not the army ever gallant? What officer ever hesitated in case of a fair damsel? And what fair damsel was not fair game in the open contest among men—that old, old, oldest and keenest of all contests since this hoary world began?

"I am sure the fatigue of the journey across the mountains must have left you quite weary," he ventured, addressing her. "There's only the choice of sleeping, or of hanging over the deck rail and looking at these hills." He waved a hand toward a window, whence might be seen the near-by shores.

Josephine St. Auban showed no sign of perturbation as she answered: "Not so weary as busy. The duties of an amanuensis leave one small time for recreation." Her face was demureness itself.

The situation assumed swift complications. Carlisle caught his cue, with alertness fairly to be called brilliant. "Yes," said he, "the young lady is of foreign education and family, and is most skilful in these respects. I should find it difficult to carry forward my literary work without her able assistance. It is a boon which even few public men have shared with myself. You know, I am in the west in view of certain writings." He virtuously sat erect, with a fine air, presently pushing back his chair.

Dunwody looked from one to the other in perplexity. He had expected to find a woman claiming his aid, or rather his acquaintance under excuse of a plea for aid. He found both these apparently in league against him, and one of these apparently after all not what he had thought! His face flushed. Meantime Josephine St. Auban arose, bowed, and left them.

When the two men found themselves alone, Dunwody, for a time lost in moody silence, at length broke out into a peal of laughter. "Well, human nature is human nature, I suppose. I make no comment, further than to say that I consider all the lady's fears were groundless. She has been well treated. There was no need to call for my aid. The army is hard to defeat, Captain, and always was!

"I had not myself regarded any officer in the light of an oppressor of the distressed amanuensis," he went on. "But come now, who is she? You started to call her 'Countess.' Since when have countesses gone into secretarying? Tut! Tut! and again, my dear man, Tut!"

"Sir," replied Carlisle, "I recall that when I was a youth, some of us, members of the Sabbath school class, occasionally would ask our teacher a question on the Scriptures which he could not answer. In that case he always said, 'My dear young friends, there are some things which are not for man to know.'"

"I accept my temporary defeat," said Dunwody slowly. "We'll see. But come, now, Captain, time is passing and the tables are yearning for trouble. The army is distinguished not alone in love. Drawpoker hath its victories, not less than war. I told Jones and Judge Clayton and one or two others that I was pining for a little game of draw. What do you say? Should not all lesser questions be placed in abeyance?"

"That," said the other, "comes to me at the present moment in the nature of an excellent compromise measure. I am agreed!"

Fencing thus, neither sure of his adversary, they now made their way to one of the larger saloons, which ordinarily was devoted to those who preferred to smoke, mayhap to chew, perhaps even to do worse; for the door leading to the bar room of the boat was near at hand. A darky boy stood grinning, arranging a table, offering cards and tobacco in a tempting tray. The two drew up leisurely to the table, and presently were joined by the gentlemen whom Dunwody had mentioned. For the time, then, as two of the four reflected, there was a truce, a compromise.

(To be Continued.)

NEWS OF THE HEAVENS DURING MONTH OF FEBRUARY

The Mid-Winter Sky Is Now at Its Most Brilliant Stage—Are Any of the Nebulas Distant Universes of Stars?

By Prof. Eric Doolittle.

The most brilliant part of the sky now lies exactly in the south in the early evening. There, high in the heavens, stands the Warrior, the magnificent Orion, with the beautiful Twins and the bright, yellow Capella above him, the very brilliant Dog stars on the left, and, on the right, the wonderful group of the Bull, whose horns stretch out to the white stars. A and B, Figure 1, whose shoulders contain the Pleiades, and whose eye is marked by the reddish star at C.

This is the beautiful mid-winter sky. But already its foremost group is beginning to sink toward the sun in the west, and by the end of the month Taurus will have reached a position half way between the zenith and the ground, and Virgo, the first of the faint summer groups, will be seen appearing in the east.

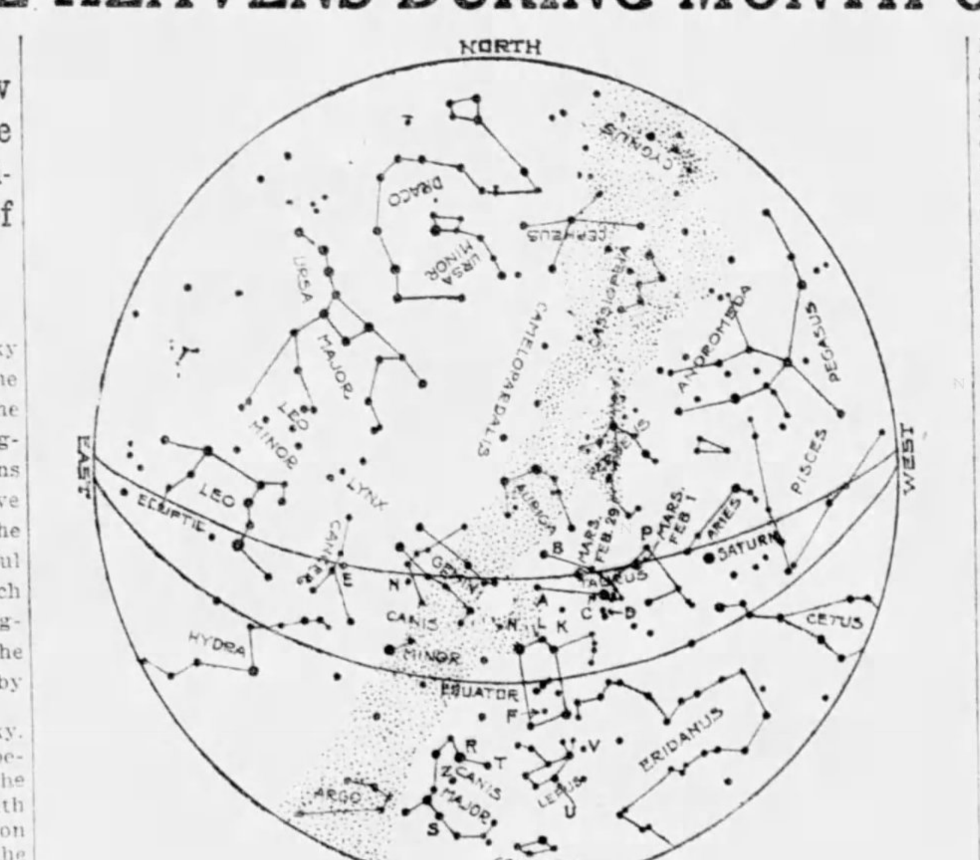

Figure 1. The Constellations at 9 p. m., February 1. (If facing south hold the map upright. If facing east hold "East" below. If facing west hold "West" below. If facing north hold the map inverted.)

Stars and Nebulas.

To one who possesses a small telescope this part of the sky will be found full of objects of great beauty and interest. Probably every such reader is already familiar with the beautiful Pleiades at P, the wonderful cluster at E, the Great Nebula at F, and the wide double star at D, the last making a triple group with the bright Aldebaran at A. But besides these there are very many objects which, though fainter and more difficult to see, are even more interesting than some of those which are better known.

At H, one-sixth of the way from A to B, there is the celebrated Crab Nebula, which, except in the largest telescopes, seems only a faint and misty little cloud. This was first discovered 180 years ago, and was rediscovered 30 years later by the astronomer Messier, when observing a comet which happened to be near this star. It is interesting to notice also that Halley's comet was first seen close to this star upon its return in 1835.

At this point K, almost in the middle of the triangle formed by the stars A, C and L, is a remarkable little star cloud nearly as broad as the moon, but whose stars are all very faint. Brighter, more condensed, but no less interesting clusters may be found at M and N, while at the point Z, about one-third of the way from the Dog Star to the beautiful double at S, is the finest cluster of all, whose stars are arranged in curving streams about a denser center.

This is the best month of the year to trace out the faint groups, Lepus and Columba, which, lying far below Orion, are never high above the ground. The first constellation, known to us as the Hare, was to the Arabians the Chair of the Giant, and otherwise its four brightest stars were known as the four Thirsty Camels on their way to the Celestial River, nearby. To the Egyptians it was the Boat of Orion, and to the Chinese a Shed. Its brightest stars, at T and U, are both beautiful doubles, while at V is the wonderful variable star which every 438 days shines out with seven times as much light as when faintest. When at its brightest it is of a coppery-red color, but when faintest it is of a deep, blood red. This little star is a great sun surrounded by a very dense atmosphere of hot, metallic vapor. At a nearly regular interval an outburst of its light and heat occurs, but what is the cause of this we do not know.

In the east the Lion has now wholly emerged from the ground; in the southeast the great Water Snake has dragged one-third of its length into our evening sky, while in the northeast the Great Dipper is seen steadily pursuing its upward journey, but which will not reach its highest point in the early evening heavens until next April. Very many double stars, star-clouds, and Clusters may be found throughout this region, while an exploration of the entire winter arch of the Milky Way will be found of the highest interest.

The Planets.

Mercury, which reached its greatest distance west of the sun on January 15, and which for several days before and after that time shone out in the early morning sky, has now drawn so far eastward that it is lost in the sun's rays and cannot be seen during this month. It will enter the evening sky on March 2, but will not reach its greatest distance east of the sun until March 27.

Venus is similarly drawing nearer the sun, but it may be seen shining brightly in the southeast for a short time before sunrise. On February 1 it rises two and one-half hours before the sun, but this time is diminished to a little less than two hours by the end of the month. On the morning of February 24 Venus will pass exactly 39 minutes below the faint and distant Uranus, so that possessors of small telescopes may then see the two worlds in the field of view at the same time. Venus will then appear of the shape of the moon when about three-fourths full, and its silvery whiteness will contrast strongly with the greenish color of the far fainter world.

Mars and Saturn remain in the evening sky in excellent position for observation throughout the month. The very rapid eastward motion of the Red planet has now well begun. During the month it will move from the neighborhood of the Pleiades entirely to the east of the Hyades, and reach a position half way between the latter group, and the horns of the Bull.

Jupiter is still a morning star, rising about 3 a. m. on February 1, and at a few minutes after 1 a. m. on February 29. It is now just above the deep red summer star Antares, and the two bright objects form a striking figure in the morning sky.

The Zodiacal Light.

On some very clear evening toward the end of the month, as soon after sunset as the fainter stars begin to appear, if the observer will turn toward the western sky, he may see this faint, soft light stretching upward from the ground almost to the zenith. It will appear as a wide pyramid of light whose base rests on the ground at the point where the sun disappeared, but near its upper end and along its side it is very faint, and it is not often that any part of it is so bright as the Milky Way.

As the hours of the evening go on the light will be seen to be slowly setting, but if it is watched for several days or weeks it will be seen to be moving eastward just as fast as the sun seems to move, the brightest part of the light being always nearest the sun. It is, therefore, known that this strange light is caused by the reflection of sunlight from countless millions of little particles, which together form a great, lens-shaped swarm whose center is at the sun, and which stretches beyond the orbit of the earth. But it is a very puzzling fact that the light of the swarm sometimes varies in an unaccountable manner. Though usually fainter than the Milky Way, it has sometimes been seen brighter, while at still other times waves of light have seemed to pass along it much like the fluctuations seen in our Northern Lights. It is thought probable that these variations are caused by electrical storms in the sun, but they have not as yet been co-ordinated with unusual solar disturbances, and much remains yet to be learned before our knowledge of this object may be said to be complete. It may be mentioned that when the great comet of 1843 was passing nearest the sun, the zodiacal light shone with such unusual brightness that by some it was mistaken for the comet itself.

Are Any of the Nebulas Distant Universes of Stars?

In some of the astronomical journals the question is being reopened whether some of the nebulas of the sky may not be whole universes of bright stars, somewhat like the visible undiverse of which our sun is an insignificant member, but which are almost infinitely remote. It will be remembered that this was the view held by all astronomers a century ago and that Herschel strongly hoped that when his great reflecting telescope should be completed it would be sufficiently powerful to show separately the stars of the Great Nebulas of Andromeda and Orion.

When the spectroscope was applied to astronomy about 50 years ago, it at once became evident that one great class of nebulas are in a very different condition from that of the stars, and that their light comes from the glowing of very rare and expanded gases. These are the greenish, bright-line nebulas, so called because the spectrum of their light is a little color strip crossed by bright lines. The position of these bright lines shows that the light from these nebulas comes from glowing hydrogen and helium gases, and from a gas so far not found on the earth that has been named Nebulium. It may be that a large part of these nebulas is made up of solid particles, and that they glow because of continual electrical discharges between these moving particles through the enveloping gases, but of the exact source of their light we are as yet in ignorance.

But none of the white nebulas give this bright line spectrum. About these the spectroscope tells us almost nothing; they may be distant galaxies, or their shining parts may be composed of gases under a high pressure, or they may even be formed of solid or liquid material heated to incandescence. While the form and apparent structure of the majority of these render it almost certain that they are true nebulas—meteoric swarms slowly condensing into systems of suns and worlds—it is by no means impossible that some of the faintest of them may be true stellar galaxies. It has been estimated that if this is so their distance away from us is no less than 1,000,000 light years, that is, that the light with which we may view them tonight started on its journey toward us no less than 1,000,000 years ago.

The Lonely Settler.

Duluth Herald.

What a world of woe and tragedy there is in this item frm Bemidji: "Of the ten persons who during 1911 were adjudged insane in Beltrami county seven were homesteaders who lost their minds as the result of solitary existence."

Are Trusts Economical?

J. S. CORBIN, writing in the February American Magazine, makes the following report and comment:

"It is an error to accept as a fact that large combinations can produce any article of utility at a less cost than the original elements of the combination could produce it. There is a fixed limit, varying with the number of processes employed, beyond which the cheapening of a product cannot go.

"I formerly employed men enough in my manufacturing plant to match the different processes the product required. I personally gave each man an example of how to do the work he was employed for. I scarcely ever was away during the busy season, but each day was in personal contact with the force and working with them. We were brother mechanics. There came a day when it was best for me to sell the business, and I did so to a huge corporation in a distant city, with an unwatered capital of three millions and a working force of two thousand men. Under their method the shop cost per unit of manufacture immediately rose from $7.42 to over $10.00. This carried a loss of about one-third of the profit margin, for I had established the selling price and conditions were such that the corporation could not raise it.

"The reason for this increase is not hard to find. The most potent is the loss of esprit de corps—the spirit of the working force. A man bred in Gouverneur, New York, educated there as a mechanic, now working in Watertown for a huge monopoly, said to a social worker within the last fortnight, 'All they care for us is how much work they can get out of us.' I believe this is a universal feeling wherever large bodies of workmen are employed in one business. It leads to a restricted output, for the spirit of the corps is lacking. It leads to a less perfect workmanship, for the spirit of the corps is gone. It leads to strife and strikes, for the spirit of the corps is dead."

Looking Backward 400 Years

THE scientists employed by the state at Albany say that they have provided the means by which it is possible for anyone to look back four centuries and see New York as a vast forest, inhabited by Indians and wild beasts, to see this region as ruled by the famous confederacy of the Five Nations, to see the Indian as he was before the coming of the white man. It sounds like a chapter from a fairy tale, but the truth of the statement is vouched for by no less distinguished a scientist than Director Dr. John M. Clarke, of the state science division. According to him, it is no longer necessary to draw upon the imagination or to guess vaguely what things must have been before Columbus came, for one may now look back through the "magic window" which science has provided and see primitive New York and its primitive inhabitants, the Five Nations of the Iroquois.

The claim is made by the archaeological department in announcing the completion of the first Indian group in the remarkable series of ethnological groups now being made for the Governor Myron H. Clark Hall of Iroquois Ethnology of the New York state museum in the new state education building.

A few persons have visited the museum studios and have looked through the "magic window." Before them they saw a group of Seneca Indians engaged in their spring hunting activities. The illusion is perfect so experts say. The trees with their spreading branches, the great expanse of water, the sacred hill of the Senecas, the ravines and even the grass and ferns all appear so natural that those who know the spot as it now exists express the greatest astonishment. Even the Indians in the scene are as lifelike as if actual Indians were posed, and yet it is all paint and plaster.

The Seneca Hunting Camp.

The group is called the "Seneca Hunters' Camp," and represents Seneca Indians in their spring hunt. The scene is laid on the west shore of Canandaigua lake, across from which is seen Bare hill, or Ganundawao, the sacred "mother mountain" of the Seneca Indians. In the foreground is an old hunter plodding in with a freshly killed doe; a younger hunter-warrior stands near him with drawn bow, evidently shooting at some flying game bird. Two women look up anxiously, as if to say: "So you are back with more work for us!" The older woman is taking the hair off a deer skin, while about her are bark vats filled with the skins of deer, wolves and panthers, in the process of tanning. Near her is a younger woman stripping a chunk of venison for "perking." Meat drying in the smoke is seen on a drying frame near by.

To one side is a youth felling a tree by the ancient "charring and chopping" process. A fire so real in its appearance that the embers seem actually to glow with flame, rests against the base of a pine, and it is readily seen that the fire is doing the cutting while the Indian youth merely cuts out the charcoal to give the flames a fresh surface to burn. The axe is, of course, made of stone, and is intended not so much for cutting, but only for removing the carbonized wood. About the tree and two feet from the ground is a wad of clay, which acts as a brake to prevent the flames from going too high and to confine the burning to the space below it. In this manner, according to Indian experts, a tree could be felled in a short time.

All Are Life Casts.

Every figure is an actual life cast of a real Seneca Indian. The Senecas, both men and women, represented in the group, posed in the exact positions in which the figures appear and were covered with plaster of paris from head to toe.

They were not permitted to move for 30 minutes, when the plaster had cooled anud hardened like cement. The mold so made recorded not only the form of the model, but also every blemish, every surface vein. When the sculptor who made the casts was satisfied he removed the mold in sections, to the intense relief of the model. From these molds casts were made When colored by a special paint, it is next to impossible from a little distance to tell the cast from the original model posed beside it, so lifelike is the reproduction.

Some 30 Indians have been brought from the various reservations in New York and Canada to New York city to be cast in plaster by Casper Mayer, the museum sculptor, at his Astoria studios. Other casts were made in Albany and some even on the reservations.

To obtain the scenes representing the Indian country the artist, D. C. Lithgow, of Albany, went to the various historic spots connected with Iroquois history. There he made a series of oil paintings, which he subsequently worked over to represent the forested country as it was centuries ago. The Canadaigua scene was first done in oil in the field and then enlarged in the museum studies to a mammoth canvas 50 feet long and 18 feet high. The canvas was then bent in a semi-circle and the space within the curve worked up with actual features of the landscape as it really exists. A sand bank, the trees and shrubs, the beaten earth are all faithfully imitated by means best known to the artist in charge of the installation. The foreground is then blended into the background painting until each seems a part of the other. This is accomplished by some cleverly arranged electrical devices worked out by the artist.

Installed in a gigantic case the entire group looks "like all outdoors." Shrewd museum men have been unable to detect where the painting commences or where it leaves off. Instead the most expert see only the vast stretch of country with the Indians in the foreground in seemingly natural forest surroundings. The morning light comes over the sacred hill, the lake sparkles as its ripples glide shoreward or are stirred by the morning breeze and the Indians in their picturesque native costumes look ready to move or even speak, and one almost expects it as he looks at them.

Five more Indian groups are in the course of construction, and each will show not only a different tribe of the Five Nations, but the most historic spot in their ancient domain as well as a different phase of Indian life, ranging from the nomadic hunter to the sedentary life of the Indian town with its outlying fields of corn and other garden plants.

A Manx Cobbler.

Shoe Retailer.

On the Isle of Man—still a primitive place—you find the village cobbler. He has a last for every man, every boy in the place and centuries before the card index system came into vogue the village cobbler of Man needed only to be told by Shamus that he needed a pair of boots and he went to the back of his shop and produced the lasts and patterns. Of course with children, feet would change, and so, now and then, he remeasured. The village shoe shop in a Man town is apt to be the rallying place of the gossips. It's pleasant to sit and gossip while a man make a shoe, and watch the piece of footwear shaping.

West Virginia Coal

WEST VIRGINIA now stands second in the rank of coal-producing states of the union, Pennsylvania naturally holding the lead, which it has acquired during the last century. In 1910 the production in West Virginia was about 65,000,000 tons, or about nine times what it was only 10 years ago.

The first records of coal produced in the state are those for the year 1893, when only 444,648 tons were mined. There was very little change up to 1870, but then the total began to increase by such big jumps as from 1,000,000 tons in 1880 to 65,000,000 tons in 1910.

It is estimated in the Manufacturers Record that the original supply of coal in that state equalled 150,000,000,000 tons, and that about 99 per 99 per cent still remains in the ground. In 1909 there were 604 mines in the state from which coal was being produced.

The Vanity Box

by ALICE STUYVESANT

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CHAPTER IX.

Maud said that she would die if left alone that night, and her maid would be worse than no one as a companion: Josephine was a coward and had such blood-curdling ideas. Terry must come and lie in the bed by Maud's side—not to sleep, of course, because it would be impossible for either to sleep; but to talk—to talk of poor Milly Hereward, and of what to write to Ian in the morning, when they had heard more details, and could tell better what to say.

They did talk; or rather Maud talked, and Terry answered, a night-light making gray twilight in the curtained room, because Maud could not bear the dark. But soon after 1, silence began to punctuate straggling sentences; silence at first short, then long; and presently slow, regular breathing told Terry that she was left to watch alone.

At least she was free to think, to ask herself questions and to try to answer them. Lying by Maud's side, tensely alert in mind, she reviewed each minutte of the afternoon, from that of her arrival at Friar's Moat to that when she had bidden Ian Hereward good-bye.

Only—it was difficult to think clearly. One thought would rush in upon another before the first had time to travel to its logical conclusion. She went back to the moment when the footman had opened the door and she had asked for Ladly Hereward. "Her ladyship went out to lunch with Sir Ian," the servant had said. Then, just as she had refused to wait and was starting away, Ian had come. At first glance she had found him little changed; but by and by, when a slight flush had died away from his face, the illusion of youth faded with it. She had thought he looked worn and haggard, not as happy as so fortunate a man ought to be.

There was no real reason, she told herself, why the sight of her should have made him sad. As she had said to him, "it was all so long ago." If he had felt no remorse then, why should he suddenly feel it now? He had fallen so desperately in love with Milly that he had thrown all other considerations but that love under his feet and trampled on them. Yet—and yet—what anguish had been in his eyes and tone today! His groan when he had broken out with "Oh, God, Terry!" sounded in her ears still. Never since had she ceased to hear it echoing, alone in her own room, at dinner afterward with Maud, and—more despairing yet through the telling of the butler's story. Could it be possible that Ian's marriage had not proved a success, after all he had sacrificed to make it? Miss Ricardo could scarcely believe that it had been a failure, for as a young girl she had worshipped Millicent Latham, and could easily imagine that a man could adore her. Once Terry had heard someone say: "Milly Latham is an acquired taste, but once the taste is acquired, it's bound to last." She had recalled that speech when she heard of Sir Ian's engagement to his distant cousin; and she recalled it again now.

Milly had seemed to forget all about Terry in the midst of sunshine and marriage; but, in the peculiar circumstances (of which Terry believed her one-time friend to have remained in ignorance), it was better that she should forget. Things being as they were, their intimacy could not have gone on. But now Terry's heart yearned over the dead woman.

"Poor, poor Milly!" She wondered if she had ever thought of Ian's wife unkindly or unjustly? She trusted that she had not. To harbor harsh thoughts would indeed have been unjust, for nothing had been Milly's fault. Ian no doubt had been silent about the past, and Terry herself had kept the secret well. A few hints she might have given in letters at the time, perhaps, before she had known Ian would be leaving India for England. She had mentioned meeting a "cousin of Milly's;" Milly had wrtiten back to know "what he was like," and Terry had described him rather enthusiastically, as she had seen him then. That was all. Poor Milly! Ian had been swept off his feet at first sight of her; and Maud said now that they were devoted to each other. Yet that "Oh, God, Terry!" What did it mean, that stifled cry of the heart?

Teresina Ricardo would have given a great deal if she had been able to stop her ears and shut out the echo of that cry; but it was inside her head, and could not be shut out.

Her imagination, whose vividness was a curse as well as a blessing, in her life, clearly sketched a woman's figure walking under great trees in a wood. Then, another figure grew out of shadows, and followed. Whose figure?

Terry had a horrible feeling, born of over-wrought nerves, that if she looked long enough at the picture, she would see whose the shadowy figure was, and know the awful secret of the murder. But she dared not know. She did not want to know. Justice would find out in time. She would not be in the secret if she could: and she thought with a strange pang of Miss Verney. That girl had been in the woods. She had said so. What had she seen? What did she know? Something had happened to blanch her cheeks, to redden her eyes, and give her the look of a hunted deer. What thing? At all events, Miss Verney's agitation and her confession—no, no, not that word in this connection!—her statement, rather, that she had been in the woods, made up a mysterious coincidence. If she had met her lover there—if it were true that he hated Lady Hereward—but Terry broke the thought almost fiercely in her brain. She was angry with herself for letting it steal in. Maud's description of Sir Ian's namesake—his cousin in blood—was not the description of a murderer, it seemed to Terry. She had liked what Maud said of him; the young man, bravely if obstinately waging his fight against the world which denied him a place; yet here she was suspecting him, vulgarly, just like any inmate of the servants' hall. Besides, no one could really hate Milly. She was always kind, always unselfish, even to those she did not like; so Maud said.

Thus the night passed; a white night for Terry, Ricardo, and a white night for the world, bathed in moonlight. Yet in the forest, whose Gothic aisles were paved with ebony and ivory moonshine and shadow, there were sounds other than the whispering of pines and beeches, or the rustling of tiny wood-folk among the feathery bracken. Dark figures of men moved under the trees; lanterns flashed like the yellow eyes of spying cats; low voices murmured solemnly, or broke out in exclamations at the sudden bell-note of dogs baying; for the police had brought bloodhounds to Riding Wood, and were trying to trace the murderer of Lady Hereward.

CHAPTER X.

Next afternoon Miss Ricardo received notice that she would be called as witness at the inquest, which would be held at Friars' Moat the following day. The police learned from a footman that she had called there to see Lady Hereward, and had had tea with Sir Ian and Miss Verney, not very long after the time when the murder must have been committed. A coroner's officer appeared at White Fields and Terry had to answer some questions.

It was dreadful to her that she must go to the inquest, but she was hardly surprised at the summons. She had half expected and greatly feared that it might come. Maud was horrified, and inclined to think it an insult to the whole Ricardo family that one of them should be called upon to give evidence about a murder. "What can you know?" she asked. "Do they suppose you can tell who killed that poor dear? I should refuse to stir a step if I were you. But if you do go, I shall go with you, and we will both wear black, of course."

Mrs. Ricardo seemed somewhat surprised that Terry did not appear to think it mattered what she wore. She had no black dress, so Maud chose a gray gown for her to put on, and a black hat, which was almost too becoming for such an occasion. "Poor Milly would have admired you in it. She had such taste!" Mrs. Ricardo sighed. "And she was fond of gray. She had a gray-embroidered voile this summer that—oh, perhaps she was wearing it on Saturday at Nina Forestier's. I suppose Nina will be a witness, too."

Maud and Terry Ricardo drove away from White Fields in a closed brougham, very new and smart, as everything was, or appeared to be, at White Fields, which was a handsome modern house without individuality.

It was but a short distance to Friars' Moat, yet the two places were centuries apart, and as the carriage stopped before the door, Terry thought sadly what a pity it was that this beautiful old house should become hateful forever to its owner, the last of his name. She had told herself, fancifully, day before yesterday, that somehow the place was like Ian; and she felt this still; but both man and house were very tragic now.

Here Ian lived happily with the woman he loved for seven years. Here her murdered body had been brought home, blood-stained and terrible. Here, in some room whish she had perhaps helped to make homelike and charming, that body now slept. Here Ian Hereward must go through another agonizing ordeal today, only less dreadful than that he had endured when fate led him to find his dead wife in the woods.

The day was one of those perfect days in June, which come often after rain. Last night there had been a heavy shower which had sent the temperature down, and the air smelled of a thousand flowers, whose perfume mingled with the sweet scent of new-cut grass and the freshness of moist earth. It seemed a day made for youth and happiness. The heavy sense of oppression was gone from the atmosphere, and the lawns and flower-beds shining in the gay summer sunlight were so beautiful that it was almost impossible to believe in the tragedy behind the drawn window-curtains of the old house. But once inside, it became easy to believe. A door at the left of the oak-panelled hall was kept by a policeman in uniform. It was the door of the library for in the library the inquest was to be held. Mrs. Ricardo, as a relative of a witness, was allowed to go in, and though she shuddered, and was very pale under her powder, it would have been a bitter disappointment to miss the great drama about to be enacted. She had heard comparatively few details of the murder, for people contradicted each other, and there were the wildest rumours aoat. Some said that a gypsy had been arrested, others that no arrest had been made, but that the police had "something up their sleeve" which would come out through witnesses at the inquest. Maud Ricardo sincerely believed that she was very sad, heavily oppressed by the tragedy which had fallen on the house, but in reality all that was primitive in her—and there was much—thrilled with a delicious, painful curiosity. She had written a letter of sympathy to Sir Ian Hereward. Now she would soon see how he bore his trouble.

Miss Ricardo did not shudder; but she, too, was very pale and there were dark circles round the hazel eyes which had made Richard the footman disloyal to Miss Verney's beauty. Terry knew no more than Maud knew, of what an inquest would be like, but she feared everything, but her face and manner were as composed as if she had come to hear a lecture. As they were admitted into the library, her eyes travelled round the room, searching for Sir Ian and Miss Verney, but neither was there. She had been foolish, Terry told herself, to think that she might see them. They were both mourners; the husband and the trusted girl-companion of the mur-

IMPORTANT THAT PUBLIC SHOULD KNOW ABOUT GREAT KIDNEY REMEDY.

The testimonial I am to give you comes unsolicited. I have been suffering from lumbago for ten years and at times was unable to stand erect. A Mr. Dean of this city saw me in my condition (bent over) and inquired the cause. I told him that I had the lumbago. He replied, "If you get what I tell you to, you need not have it." I said I would take anything for ease. He said, "You get two bottles of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root and take it, and if it does not fix you O. K. I will pay for the medicine myself." I did so and am a well man. For five months I have been as well as could be. Before I took your Swamp-Root was in constant pain day and night. This may look like advertising, but it seems to me most important that the public should be made familiar with this treatment as it is the only one I know which is an absolute cure. I owe a great deal to Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and am anxious that others situated as I was should know and take advantage of it. Hoping that this testimonial may be of benefit to some one, I am,

J. A. HOWLAND,
1734 Humboldt St.,
Denver, Colo.

City and County of Denver } ss.
State of Colorado }

Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public in and for the city and county of the State of Colorado, J. A. Howland, known to me as the person whose name is subscribed to the above statement and upon his oath declares that it is a true and correct statement.

DANIEL H. DRAPER,
Notary Public.

Letter to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You.

Send to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling all about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention The Toledo Weekly Blade. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

dered woman. Doubtless they would be spared as much as possible, and would only be called in when the time came for them to speak.

Terry had not seen the library before, but she knew that its grim aspect of today was not its aspect of other days. In itself, it was a pleasant room, lined with old books and new, the top shelf displaying rare pottery, and a few marble busts that stood out against the dark oak wall. There were many, many books and the two mullioned windows, with their quaintly fashioned crests on panes of painted glass, looked out on the lawns, one with a sundial rising from a bed of roses one with a marvelous cedar of Lebanon. But today the library was a dreadful room. In the middle was a long Tudor table, on either side of which were ranged chairs for the coroner, his clerk, his chief constable of the county, the deputy chief constable, a superintendent of police, an inspector from Scotland Yard and a detective inspector. A long row of seats for the fifteen jurors stretched in front of the window which looked out upon the Lebanon cedar; and before the fireplace was a table with chairs for eight members of the press. Near the corner was a chair for the witness while being examined.

The jury having been sworn, their foreman was elected and then, on the order of the coroner, the fifteen men went out to look at the dead body of Lady Hereward. When they filed back again into the library, their faces, grave enough before, were masks of solemnity. A light like anger smouldered in some men's eyes; for it would have been hard to find fifteen jurors in the neighborhood of Riding St. Mary none of whose families had received kindness from Sir Ian Hereward and his wife. Having gazed upon all that was mortal of the fair Lady Bountiful, the fifteen men realized fully that they were here, in this house which had been her home, to solve—if they could—the mystery of her death; in other words, to find the murderer and help the hangman to put a noose round his neck.

(To be Continued.)

More Stamp Collectors

BRITISH stamp collectors were interested some days ago by the first new Newfoundland postage stamps bearing the head of the Prince of Wales to arrive here says a London dispatch to The New York Sun.

The young Prince, like his father, is an enthusiastic stamp collector. His collection was included in the London exhibition five years ago. One of its chief features is an unique collection of the stamps of his namesake colony, Prince Edward Island, in which the Prince of Wales takes a keen interest.

Stamp collecting seems to be taking a firmer hold on its devotees and making more recruits than ever. W. S. Lincoln, one of the best known philatelists in London, says that there are thousands more collectors than there were ten years ago. Within that period, he says, stamp collecting has grown from an art to a science. In the old days people collected for quantity, but now it is quality only that counts. Value is found today in watermarks. In some kinds of stamps perforations are the hallmark of excellence. In British stamps, for example, the rarest are those with fourteen perforations on the long side. But there are cases in which those with fourteen and a half or fifteen perforations are the prize specimens.

The penny and a halfpenny stamps of King Edward always used to have fourteen perforations. The new stamp printers, whose first Georgian stamps raised an outcry, are still supplying halfpenny and penny Edward stamps, some of which have fourteen and a half and others fifteen perforations. Before long they will cease to issue Edward stamps and these fourteen and a half and fifteen perforations specimens will become scarce, or even rare.

Another stamp which should soon become valuable is the Italian war stamp surcharged "Tripoli," as their issue continued only for a very short time.

Kansas Rabbit Hunter's Story.

Liberal Press.

A Liberal nimrod out with a rifle Saturday saw the head of a jackrabbit in a rick of kaffir corn. He took careful aim and when the smoke cleared away saw the rabbit still there. He shot 22 times before the rabbit disappeared. Going up to get his head he discovered 22 of them, each shot square between the eyes. As fast as he killed one another took its place.

Farmstead

QUESTIONS FOR ANSWER

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of geting results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answer.

Will some reader tell me if wood ashes will do to sow with oats instead of using a fertilizer for that purpose? Is it better to sow oats broadcast or with a drill?—H., Virginia.

I would like to learn through the Farmstead how to attach three horses to a walking plow so that one will not walk on the plowed land and the plow will not drag sidewise.—P., Vonore, Tenn.

WARTS ON TEATS

I see in the Farmstead that someone wants to know how to get rid of warts on the teats of his cow. I had good results when I clipped the warts off with a pair of sharp scissors and then burned the roots with a stick of lunar caustic.—F., Allegany, N. Y.

LICE ON DOGS

If E., Madison, O., will give his dog one teaspoon of sulphur every other morning in his food until the dog has taken five or six doses lice will not trouble the animal. Also rub dry sulphur into the dog's hair. Lice avoid every animal that is fed with sulphur.—R., Lewiston, Me.

MANGE IN COWS

I see that a Blade reader possesses some cows that rub their hair off in patches. They must be afflicted with either the mange or the itch. To treat them wash their skins clean, using a little sweet oil to soften them. Wash this off the following day and apply with a brush this mixture: One ounce of creolin, one ounce of oil of tar, one-half pint of soft soap, one-half pound of sulphur, and one-half pint of alcohol. After two days wash this off with soap and water and then make another application.—F., Allegany, N. Y.

MORE ABOUT HUMUS

Humus gives dark color to soils, binds the soil particles together making the soil easy to work, making it hold more water and at the same time drain better. All of these things have a direct bearing on crop production and every farmer wants to put his soil in the above condition. It is out of place to discuss here why he doesn't, so let us confine ourselves to the actual effects mentioned.

Dark colored soils are generally desirable over lighter ones, due to the simple fact that a dark color absorbs more of the sun's heat and reflects less than a light color, so black soils warm up quicker in the spring, retain their warmth longer in the fall and are better adapted to the bacteria which aid so mightily in making food available. Humus is largely responsible for the dark color in soils and acting in this capacity, is highly desirable. We all know that the black lands or black spots send up the young corn in a way the lighter places seem incapable of doing.

Soils are composed of a mass of fine mineral particles loosely cemented together by decayed vegetable matter. As this vegetable matter is used up by crop growing and none is added, then the soil particles which were cemented into larger masses drop apart, lay closer together and we see a very close, compact soil where there was once an open, lively one. This soil always beats down hard by rains, is hard to plow, cloddy and "mean" generally. Humus added to such a soil will gather these fine particles in larger masses, and acting on the same principle as the sponge, will cause this soil to hold more water than it did before.

After this soil has taken up all the water it will hold, it also drains better than a tight soil, because the free water can drop on through to the sub-soil. Furthermore, in big rushing rains, where so much water falls that it cannot all be taken up, if the ground is at all rolling, it must run away. Right here we have the beginning of washes. The land lacking humus will wash readily, as there is nothing to hold it. But the elastic properties of humus keep tight hold on the soil particles and resist washing wonderfully. This one thing is enough in itself to convince any one of the value of adding humus to soil.—F. H. Demaree, Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean.

MOTTLED BUTTER

It is believed that mottles in butter are due primarily to the presence and uneven distribution of buttermilk adhering to the outer surface of the small granules, and secondly, to the hardening and localizing effect of the salt brine upon the proteid of the buttermilk thus retained in the butter. The light portions of mottled butter owe their light color to the presence of proteid—usually casein lactate. The yellow or clear portions occur where the spaces between the butter granules are filled with clear brine and are comparatively free from casein compounds. Several hours are required to complete the action of the brine upon the protein of the butter. The mottles in butter can be prevented by avoiding those conditions that retain buttermilk in the butter and observing those conditions that favor the removal of buttermilk from butter granules before salting. The granules should be washed twice with water at a temperature of about 35 to 40 degrees.

The amount of protein in mottled butter is greater in the light portions than in the darker, and is the cause of the light color of mottles. Salt brine does not change in any way the color of butter fat. Salt brine, as it commonly occurs in butter, has the power of hardening and localizing the proteid particles, the action requiring several hours for completion. Butter free from buttermilk adhering does not produce mottles when salted, whether this salt is evenly or unevenly distributed. However, mottles do not occur in unsalted butter. In mottled butter the light portions usually contain less salt than the darker portions.

A RUINED ORCHARD

Not long ago I took charge of a farm that had a run-down orchard on it. I began to look around to see what I had to begin on. I found about 20 acres of cleared land with one pear tree that had died down to the budding and sprouted up a wild pear. I also found a clearing of about two and a half acres that had been set to fruit trees about 20 years previously. They were set 20 feet apart each way. I counted 50 apple, three cherry and 12 pear trees in all. The apple trees were about as tired looking a lot as I ever saw. They were unkempt, covered with San Jose scale, and under one tree I found a hatful of rough, knotty, wormy apples that had not rotted. The sides of the orchard were littered with dead apple trees and brush, left to harbor insects and other tree vermin.

The cherry trees were fairly thrifty. The pear trees looked best of all. I examined the apple trees closely and cam to the conclusion that 40 of them could be nursed and made profitable.

The owner of them told me to order young trees as follows: Twelve apple, four cherry, four plum, six pear, 18 peach and two quince trees; also some grapes. Early in March I sharpened my saw and started for the old orchard. I gave the apple trees a thorough and severe pruning.

I plowed the land and planted and raised sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, corn, buckwheat, squashes, pumpkins, peanuts, and some of the finest hogweeds you ever saw.

The neighbors have helped themselves to the apples, and we have picked about 10 barrels. I have endeavored to keep the ground free of all wormy fruit as fast as it dropped. I began picking it up early in the season—in fact, long before the apples were good for anything—just to destroy the codling moth larvae. I used very little barn manure, as my supply was limited, but shall sow to clover and peas and plow it under, and use all the barn manure and ashes that I can spare from my truck patch.

I also set out a small bed of strawberries for home use. As soon as I get the ground prepared I shall set out a larger plot, also a bed of red raspberries and blackberries.—J. P. Martin, Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean.

THE FARM HOME

Whenever possible, build the house on a ridge, or at least where there is a natural drainage, as this will prove one of the best health preservatives and save a great many doctors' bills and possibly the lives of some members of the family. If, however, it is necessary to erect the house in the midst of a forest, with the intention of clearing the land and bringing it into cultivation, it is better to make a complete job of it and leave none of the trees for shading the yard. The trees are usually misshapen and stunted and will never make fine specimens. Then the growth of post-oak, black jack and hickory is so slow that they will not attain much size in the lifetime of the man who builds the house.

If there are any large trees just where they are needed, it is very well to leave them, but this is so rarely the case that it is hardly worth considering. Shade is very desirable, especially in our climate, and adds to the health and comfort of the house, but it is unwise to have the house so surrounded by trees that the sun can never reach it.

Plant trees on the north side of the house as a protection against the winter winds and on the west side to screen the house from the afternoon sun, but it is better to leave the south and east sides and plant them in evergreens, shrubs and flowers. The trees ought to be forty feet, with thirty-five feet as a minimum distance, from the house, and fifty or sixty feet—the latter is better—from each other. This allows them to attain full growth without either interfering with the house or with each other. The writer hopes that it may not be amiss to state just here that he can speak with confidence in regard to tree planting, as that is his profession.

When the location of the house is selected, the next question to consider is how much you can afford to spend in its erection. When this is decided the wisest thing to do next is to consult an architect, unless you propose to erect a house that could easily take the prize, were one offered for such an unworthy object, for ugliness and inconvenience. Tell the architect the kind of house you want, the amount you wish to spend and, if possible, show him the location where the house is to stand, and then leave the rest to him. He will, of course, charge you a moderate fee for this, but you will probably save it, and more, too, by the avoidance of waste, both in material and labor. When you have done this you can count on having a dwelling that is both attractive and convenient. Don't imagine that because you are a good farmer, and making money by raising big crops, that you are an architect. In truth, so far as real knowledge goes, you may just as easily imagine that you are competent to draw up a legal document or write a prescription for a sick man.

It is well to remember, too, in this connection, that an attractive house surrounded by pretty grounds, always adds to the value of a farm in case you may wish to sell, to say nothing of the comfort and pleasure that come from beautiful surroundings.

In a future issue the writer, who has given a great deal of time and study to this subject, will offer some suggestions in regard to the arrangement of the grounds around the house, the best varieties of trees, evergreens, shrubs and flowers, and how to plant and care for them, being thoroughly convinced that there ought to be a general movement in the direction of improving the surroundings of country homes, churches and cemeteries.—W. D. Woods, in Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean.

BRAN MASH FOR HORSES

To properly prepare a bran mash for horses covers more than a few minutes of time and the mixing of the water with the bran. At noon put boiling water into a clean bucket and into this stir the bran. Then put a cover over the bucket to keep in the steam, so that the cooling off takes place slowly and prevents souring at the time. Then feed in the evening when the bran has been well acted upon by the steam and has cooled off enough to be readily taken by the horse. Whenever salt is to be added to the mash, add it at the time when the mixing is first done. It may be desired to have the mash consist of a mixture of linseed meal and bran, and often this is prescribed by the veterinarian in special cases. To prepare such a mash, one part of linseed meal should be used to two parts of bran. This should be cooked for several hours by allowing it to simmer slowly on a stove with a low fire. Plenty of water should be added and the cover kept on the containing vessel until the cooking is almost completed. Then the cover should be removed and the water allowed to evaporate so as to make a thick mash, when the latter should be removed and cooled off for use.

A GOOD LICE POWDER

Professor F. S. Jacoby, instructor at the college of agriculture, Ohio State university, is recommending a lice powder which he says poultrymen will find effective in ridding the fowls of parasites. Directions for making the powder are as follows: Take two and one-half pounds of plaster of paris and put it into a pan. Then mix together three-quarters of a pint of gasoline and one-quarter of a pint of cresol. Stir the plaster of paris while adding the liquid. When thoroughly mixed the mixture should be rather crumbly. Then it should be dried and sifted, when it is ready for use.

BLACKHEAD IN TURKEYS

Blackhead in turkeys is caused by over-feeding and feeding them improper food, too much of fat producing food and too little animal food and green stuff. This trouble will develop into liver trouble, and undoubtedly if you examine the liver of an afflicted fowl you will find it either enlarged or spotted with white blotches the size of a pinhead, or larger. The best remedy is to remove the cause; that is, to give them proper diet. Feed them light, bulky food, with plenty of green stuff. Give them a dose of epsom salts once a week. Disinfect all the runs and keep plenty of sharp grit before them at all times.

GRAND TO LIVE

And the Last Laugh Is Always the Best.

"Six months ago I would have laughed at the idea that there could be anything better for a table beverage than coffee," writes an Ohio woman, "now I laugh to know there is.

"Since childhood I drank coffee freely, as did the other members of the family. The result was a puny, sickly girl; and as I grew into womanhood I did not gain in health, but was afflicted with heart trouble, a weak and disordered stomach, wrecked nerves and a general breaking down, till last winter, at the age of 38, I seemed to be on the verge of consumption.

"My friends greeted me with 'How bad you look! What a terrible color!' and this was not very comforting.

"The doctors and patent medicines did me absolutely no good. I was thoroughly discouraged.

"Then I gave up coffee and commenced Postum. At first I didn't like it, but after a few trials and following the directions exactly, it was grand. It was refreshing and satisfying. In a couple of weeks I noticed a great change.

"I became stronger, my brain grew clearer, I was not troubled with forgetfulness as in coffee times, my power of endurance was more than doubled.

"The heart trouble and indigestion disappeared and my nerves became steady and strong.

"I began to take an interest in things about me. Housework and home-making became a pleasure. My friends have marveled at the change and when they inquire what brought it about, I answer 'Postum, and nothing else in the world.'" Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Smoke of Herbs Cures Catarrh

A Simple, Safe, Reliable Way and It Costs Nothing to Try.

This preparation of herbs, leaves, flowers and berries (containing no tobacco or habit-forming drugs) is either smoked in an ordinary clean pipe or smoking tube, and by drawing the medicated smoke into the mouth and inhaling into the lungs or sending it out through the nostrils in a perfectly natural way, the worst case of Catarrh can be eradicated.

It is not unpleasant to use, and at the same time it is entirely harmless, and can be used by man, woman or child.

Just as Catarrh is contracted by breathing cold or dust and germ-laden air, just so this balmy antiseptic smoking remedy goes to all the affected parts of the air passages of the head, nose, throat and lungs. It can readily be seen why the ordinary treatments, such as sprays, ointments, salves, liquid or tablet medicines fail—they do not and can not reach all the affected parts.

If you have catarrh of the nose, throat or lungs, choking, stopped-up feeling, colds, catarrhal headaches; if you are given to hawking and spitting, this simple yet scientific treatment should cure you.

An illustrated book which goes thoroughly into the whole question of the cause, cure and prevention of catarrh will, upon request, be sent you by Dr. J. W. Blosser, 254 Walton street, Atlanta, Ga.

He will, also, mail you five days' free treatment. You will at once see that it is a wonderful remedy, and as it only costs one dollar for the regular treatment, it is within the reach of everyone. It is not necessary to send any money—simply send your name and address and the booklet and free trial package will be mailed you immediately.

Salting Children.

Harper's Weekly.

A curious custom obtains in Asia and in some parts of Europe, which may be described as "salting the newly born." Those who favor this custom believe that evil spirits are driven away by salt, and that if salted the child is strengthened for life. The Russian Armenians entirely cover the bare skin of the child with fine salt, leaving the victim in pickle at least three hours. Afterward the body is washed in warm water. In parts of Asia Minor the new born child is placed in brine and left there for 24 hours. Certain tribes of Greece powder their children with salt, and the same custom is in use in parts of Germany.

The English Bible.

North American Review.

In 1524 Tyndale, seeing that there was no hope in England, went into exile and poverty on the continent, and there accomplished his great work. Most of the time his movements are lost; but it is almost certain that he went first to visit Luther at Wittenberg; and it is not improbable that he there completed his translation. Of the printing we have more certain information, thanks to the enemy who did his best to prevent it. Tyndale had gone to Cologne, which had good printers, though it was bitterly opposed to the Reformation, and there in great secrecy began the printing. John Cochlæus, a fierce persecutor of the reformers, who tells the story, nosed him out, and got an interdict from the Senate at Cologne against the further printing. Tyndale was able to escape up the Rhine to Worms, and to take with him the sheets as far as they had been printed. Thus the printing of the English New Testament began in secret and in peril.

At Worms, which was a Protestant stronghold, two editions of the New Testament, a quarto and an octavo, each of 3,000 copies, were struck off. This New Testament was the first ever translated into English from the original Greek, for Wycliffe had used the Vulgate; and it is the first translation into modern English, for Wycliffe's language is that of the age of Chaucer. All copies of these editions have disappeared, except for a fragment of the quarto containing part of the Gospel of St. Matthew, and one copy of the octavo complete except for the title-page, and another more seriously mutilated. The style of this first translation fixed the style of the English Bible for all time.

For the Children

To Keep Their Digestion Perfect Nothing Is so Safe and Pleasant As Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Trial Package Sent Free.

Thousands of men and women have found Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets the safest and most reliable preparation for any form of indigestion or stomach trouble.

Thousands of people who are not sick, but are well and wish to keep

well take Stuart's Tablets after every meal to insure perfect digestion and avoid trouble.

But it is not generally known that the Tablets are just as good and wholesome for little folks as for their elders.

Little children who are pale, thin and have no appetite, or do not grow or thrive, should use the tablets after eating and will derive great benefit from them.

Mrs. G. H. Crotsley, 538 Washington st., Hoboken, New Jersey, writes: "Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets just fill the bill for children as well as for older folks. I've had the best of luck with them. My three-year-old girl takes them as readily as candy. I have only to say 'tablets' and she drops everything else and runs for them."

A Buffalo mother, a short time ago, who despaired of the life of her babe, was so delighted with the results from giving the child these tablets that she went before the notary public of Erie Co., N. Y., and made the following affidavit:

Gentlemen—Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets were recommended to me for my two-months-old baby, which was sick and puny and the doctors said was suffering from indigestion. I took the child to the hospital, but there found no relief. A friend mentioned the Stuart Tablets and I procured a box from my druggist and used only the large sweet lozenges in the box and was delighted to find they were just the thing for my baby. I feel justified in saying that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets saved my child's life.

MRS. W. T. DETHLOPE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of April, 1897.

HENRY KARIS,
Notary Public in and for Erie Co., N. Y.

For babies, no matter how young or delicate, the tablets will accomplish wonders in increasing flesh, appetite and growth. Use only the large sweet tablets in every box. Full sized boxes are sold by all druggists for 50 cents, and no parent should neglect the use of this safe remedy for all stomach and bowel troubles if the child is ailing in any way regarding its food or assimilation.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets have been known for years as the best preparation for all stomach troubles whether in adults or infants.

A trial package will be sent, if you will write F. A. Stuart Co., 332 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

Beacon to Tennyson's Memory

Pall Mall Gazette.

The Tennyson beacon, on the edge of the Isle of Wight, which the gale has destroyed, was a landmark for all vessels entering the Solent from the west. It consisted of a tall, Iona cross, 32 feet high with the pedestal, and bore the following inscription: "To the memory of Alfred Lord Tennyson, this cross, a beacon to sailors, is raised by the people of Freshwater and others, who desired to honor him in England and America."

The site on which it stood formed part of the manor of Farringford, and was one of the objects of the long daily walk which he took until within a few short years of his death.

Rheumatic Pains quickly relieved

Sloan's Liniment is good for pain of any sort. It penetrates, without rubbing, through the muscular tissue right to the bone—relieves the congestion and gives permanent as well as temporary relief.

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A. W. LAY of Lafayette, Ala., writes:—"I had rheumatism for five years. I tried doctors and several different remedies but they did not help me. I obtained a bottle of Sloan's Liniment which did me so much good that I would not do without it for anything."

THOMAS L. RICE of Easton, Pa., writes: "I have used Sloan's Liniment and find it first-class for rheumatic pains."

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5431—Ladies' Dress.

In this simple dress we have one of the newer models. The waist is plain, except for the large square collar which trims the outline of the opening, where there is also a small shield. The seven gore skirt is arranged with a panel front, at the left side of which is the opening. The back of the skirt is laid in a box pleat which is stitched down part of its length.

These dresses are made of soft fabrics such as fine twill serge, silk, satin, cheviot, etc., are trimmed with braid and buttons. The large collar is frequently of lawn and lace.

The pattern 5431 is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4⅝ yards of 44-inch

5502—Ladies' Long Kimono.

This represents another Empire kimono that cannot fail to please. It can be made at home in a few hours.

It can be developed in any of the crepe materials.

The pattern is cut in sizes 32 to 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 5¾ yards of 36-inch material.

4605—Girls' Sailor Suit.

The sailor suit has always been a favorite of the little girls. As shown, it is made up in navy blue serge with shield and collar of white serge. The kilt pleated skirt is joined to an underwaist and the blouse is separate. It can be made with or without yoke facings.

The pattern is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Medium size requires 3¼ yards of 44-inch material; ⅝ yard of 27-inch contrasting goods.

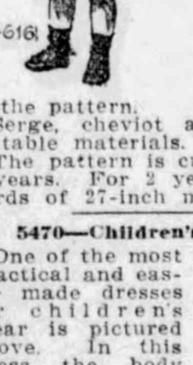
4850—Apron for Misses and Small Women.

The young ladies must also be supplied with aprons, for they, too, have their sundry duties to perform. This apron illustrates another one-piece design and one that can be made in an hour.

Any of the striped or checked aprons are suitable for the making of this apron.

The pattern is cut in sizes 6 to 16 years, bust measure. Medium size requires 2 yards of 27-inch material.

4616—Boys' Russian Suit.

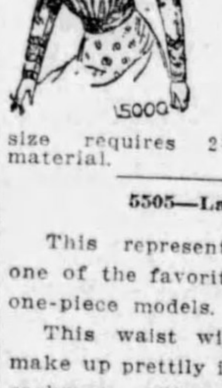


Boys' styles are very much the same. This little dress pictured above is for the real small boy who has not yet been put into knickerbockers. All boys like pockets and one is inserted in the left side of front which is sure to please the little fellow. A shield, which as a rule is made of white material, is included in the pattern.

Serge, cheviot and broadcloth are suitable materials.

The pattern is cut in sizes 1, 2 and 3 years. For 2 years it requires 2¼ yards of 27-inch material.

5000—Becoming Shirt Waist.



This trim waist, combined with an up-to-date skirt will make a pleasing costume. The waist is simple and can be easily made.

As a separate waist, any of the figured silks, pongee, challis, lawn, etc., are suitable for making.

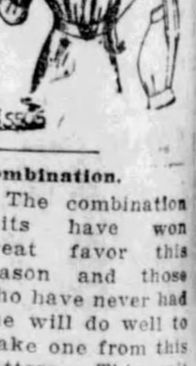
The pattern is cut in sizes 32 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2½ yards of 27-inch material.

5470—Children's French Dress.

One of the most practical and easily made dresses for children's wear is pictured above. In this dress the body and sleeve in one idea is displayed. It is here represented made of all-over embroidery with flouncing used for the skirt. This makes up very dainty, but other materials will also be pretty.

The pattern 5470 is cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Medium size requires 1½ yards of 36-inch material.

5505—Ladies Waist.

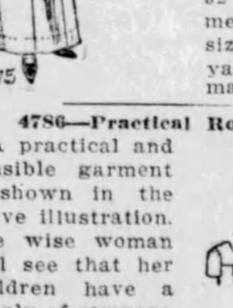


This represents one of the favorite one-piece models.

This waist will make up prettily in cashmere, silk or satin.

The pattern is cut in sizes 32 to 46 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2 1-8 yards of 36-inch material.

4575—Ladies' Nine Gore Skirt.



A straight cut model, fitting the figure snugly. Suitable for satin, serge, taffetas, tailor mixtures and all novelty weaves.

The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 3⅝ yards of 44-inch material.

3696—Ladies' Combination.

The combination suits have won great favor this season and those who have never had one will do well to make one from this pattern. This suit consists of corset-cover and open drawers that are cut circular, and also full enough to give the effect of a petticoat.

The pattern is cut in sizes 32 to 46 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2⅛ yards of 36-inch material with 5 yards of edging and 6½ inches wide.

4786—Practical Rompers

A practical and sensible garment is shown in the above illustration. The wise woman will see that her children have a supply of rompers, for they save their little dresses and give comfort and freedom to the wearer.

The design is made with front yoke and closes at the back.

The pattern is cut in sizes 2 to 8 years. Medium size requires 2¼ yards of 36-inch material.

579—Men's Night Shirt.

There is no need to buy night shirts when they can be made so easily at home.

A good practical model is here pictured. It is made with back yoke and slips on over the head. The pocket on the left side is a pleasing feature.

For making the shirt, muslin and outing flannel are the best materials, outing flannel being selected for the cool weather.

The pattern is cut in sizes 32 to 50 inches breast measure. For 36 breast it requires 4¼ yards of 36-inch material.

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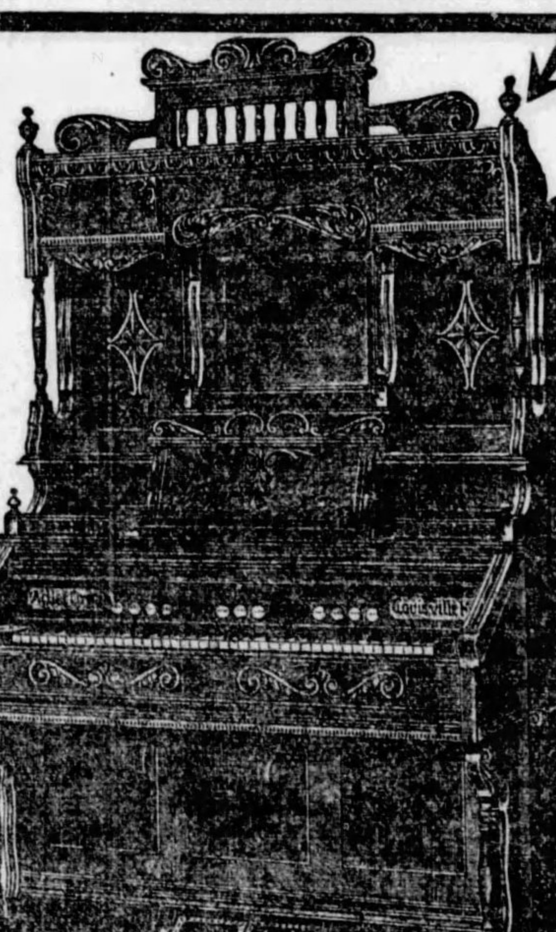

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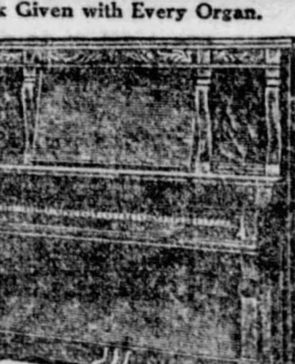

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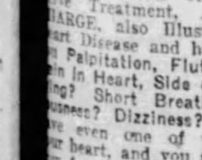
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Question Bureau

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BATTLE OF FONTENOY

Please give a description of the battle of Fontenoy in the columns of your paper.—B. E. H., Gleason, Pa.

Fontenoy is a village in Belgium, in the province of Hainaut, five miles southeast of Tournay. Its population is about 800. It is noted for a victory obtained by the French over the English, Dutch and Austrians, May 11, 1745, fought by the latter for the relief of Tournay, then besieged by the French. The French were 76,000 strong, led by Marshal Saxe, and animated by the presence of their king, Louis XV., and the Dauphin. They were posted in a very strong position The allies numbered 50,000, of whom more than half were English, led by the Duke of Cumberland. The allies were routed, losing about 8,000 killed, wounded or prisoners. The French loss was about the same. The speedy fall of Tournay and the capture of Ghent, Bruges, Ostend and Dendermunde were the fruits of Marshal Saxe's victory.

TO CLEAN MARBLE

I would like to have printed a good recipe for cleaning marble.—A. C. A., Batesville, Miss.

Here are three recipes for cleaning marble, any one of which is good: Take two parts of common soda, one part of pumice stone, and one part of finely powdered chalk. Sift it through a fine sieve, and mix it with water. Then rub it all over the marble and the stains will be removed. Afterwards wash the marble over with soap and water and it will be as clean as it was at first.

To clean marble brush the dust off the piece to be cleaned, then apply with a brush o good coat of gum arabic about the consistency of thick office mucilage. Expose it to the sun and wind. In a short time it should crack and peel off. If it should not all peel off wash the marble with clean water and a clean cloth. If the first application does not have the desired effect, repeat.

Another way to clean marble is to mix one-quarter pound of soft soap with the same amount of pounded whiting, one ounce of soda, and a piece of stone-blue the size of a walnut. Boil these together for one-quarter of an hour, and while hot rub it over the marble with a piece of flannel. After leaving it on for 24 hours wash it off with clean water and polish with a piece of old flannel.

CANADIAN FORESTS

Please give some information on the forests of Canada.—V. L. C., Polk, Pa.

The forests of Canada are very extensive, the timber trade being a great source of wealth. The value of the timber and forest products sent annually to Great Britain mounts up into the millions. Among the most valuable of the sixty kinds of trees growing in the forests are white and red pine, white and black spruce, maple, ash, beech, oak, walnut, butternut, chestnut, basswood, birch and cedar. The greater part of the country is covered with timber. The largest timber is produced in the forests of British Columbia, where the Douglas pine is the chief tree. The balsam popular grows to an immense size on the Athabasca, Peace and Mackenzie rivers, and even at the mouth of the last, within the Arctic circle, trees of some size are found. The Banksian pine grows to the height of 100 feet on the southern shores of Hudson bay, and spruce suitable for building purposes and the tamarack or larch extends as far north as Fort George on its east and Fort Churchill on its west shore. The sugar maple, a forest tree attaining the height of 120 feet, flourishes in the greater part of the St. Lawrence valley.

JEAN COROT

Please give a sketch of the life of Corot, the painter.—J. C. H., Delaware, Ohio.

Jean Baptiste Camille Corot, the French landscape painter, was born July 28, 1796, and died February 22, 1875. Though his family was opposed to it Corot studied art, first under Michallon, next under Victor Bertin, and then passed a year or two in Italy. It was in 1827 that Corot first exhibited in the Salon, but 20 years passed before his genius for landscape painting was generally recognized. For the last 25 years of his life Corot was in easy circumstances, his income being large. His father had also left him a large fortune. In 1867 he was made an officer of the Legion of Honor. Though Corot was skilful at painting figures his reputation was made by his painting of landscapes. He was a diligent student of nature, and instead of being profuse with his color his landscapes were represented in sober tints of brown, pale green and silver gray. His most successful pictures were scenes in faint lights of dawn and twilight, behind a transparent veil of mist, the early rays glinting through dense foliage, mirrored in sparkling water.

NEVADA DIVORCE LAWS

Please give the causes for divorce in the state of Nevada.—G. M. H., Ulysses, Pa.

Six months' residence is required before a person can obtain a divorce in the state of Nevada. The causes for divorce are desertion for one year, felony, habitual drunkenness, physical incapacity, cruelty and neglect to provide for one year.

RECUTTING OLD FILES

I would like to know the method for recutting old files if you will put it in the Bureau.—S. J. C., Gilbertsville, Ky.

There are many ways of converting old files into new by means of acids, of which the following is one of the best: First thoroughly cleanse the files in warm water containing a small quantity of potash, which readily removes any grease or dirt from them. After this is done they must be washed with warm water and dried by artificial heat. Then place a pint of warm water into a wooden vessel and put in as many files as the water will cover. Add two ounces of blue vitriol (sulphate of copper), finely pulverized, and two ounces of borax, well mixed, taking care to turn the files over, so that each may came in contact with the mixture. To this add seven ounces of cider vinegar, which will cause the files to assume a red appearance at first, but they will return to their natural color in a short time. Then remove them and wash in cold water before drying by artificial heat. After they have become dry they should be sponged with olive oil, wrapped in porous paper and laid aside for use.

RUDYARD KIPLING

Please publish a sketch of the life of Rudyard Kipling in the columns of your paper.—B. A. M., Aleeta, N. C.

Rudyard Kliping, the Anglo-Indian author was born in Bombay, India, December 30, 1865. After studying at the United Services college, Westward Ho, North Devon, he returned to India in 1882 as sub-editor of the Lahore Civil and Military Gazette, and was for some time special correspondent on the frontier in Rajputana and elsewhere for that paper and for the Allahabad Pioneer. In 1889 he left India, visiting China, Japan, Africa, Australia and the United States before going to England. He was in the United States several years, residing at Brattleboro, Vt. Kipling was a newspaper correspondent in South Africa during the second Boer war. He was first known to a restricted circle of English writers through a volume entitled Departmental Ditties, written by him in 1886, and dealing with the salient features of the Anglo-Indian life with directness, insight and metrical facility. Kipling's reputation chiefly rests on his collection of stories entitled, Plain Tales from the Hills. Some regard the Jungle Book, published in 1894, as his best work.

RALPH CONNOR

A sketch of Ralph Connor would be appreciated if printed in the Question Bureau.—D. P., Barrackville, W. Va.

Charles William Gordon, or Ralph Connor, his pen name, was born in Canada, in 1860. In 1883 he graduated at Toronto university and four years after at Knox college. He became a Presbyterian minister. Gordon went to the lumbering and mining regions of the Rocky mountains as a missionary in 1890. He remained there until 1894, when he became pastor of St. Stephen's church, of Winnipeg. He is an author of considerable ability, his works being characterized by vivid descriptions of life and scenery in the Canadian west.

JOHN PAUL JONES

Will you publish a short biography of John Paul Jones?—N. M. J., New Bethlehem, Pa.

John Paul Jones is now buried in a cemetery in Washington, D. C. John Paul was born July 6, 1747, in Arbigland, Scotland, the son of a poor gardener, the youngest of seven children, and at 12 years of age was sent to sea as the apprentice of a Whitehaven merchant, engaged in the American trade. In 1771 or thereabouts he added the name of Jones. A childless old man, Wm. Jones, a planter, in South Carolina, had become his friend, and that he might succeed to the aged man's estates, and out of gratitude and at his benefactor's desire, he assumed the name which became the terror of the seas—John Paul Jones.

The services of John Paul Jones to the American colonies during the revolution are familiar to every schoolboy. For these he received little except thanks. After the revolution Scotland became impossible as a home. He saw service in the West Indies and later became a rear admiral in the Russian navy. From this place he was driven in disgrace by the notorious Prince Potemkin, favorite of the unspeakable profligate Empress Catharine. He retired to Paris, where he died of dropsy at 45, and in 1702 was laid in an unmarked grave only discovered a few years ago.

It was said John Paul Jones was extremely vain, and that he had a high sense of justice. His character is illustrated by an incident told of his conduct in one of the hottest fights of the revolution, when he overheard one of his officers cursing.

"Do not swear, Mr. Stacy," he said. "In another moment we may be in eternity; but let us do our duty."

RADIUM DESCRIBED

I wish you would tell me all you know about the metal called radium. —R. B. H., Clearwater, Fla.

Radium is a metal, and while it is never prepared in metallic form, it readily could be so produced, although only at a great loss, involving, perhaps, thousands of dollars, but it would not last in this form, being very unstable, and, like sodium, immediately oxidized and destroyed. In the form of a chloride or a bromide, in which forms it is usually prepared, it lasts indefinitely without any apparent physical or chemical change. Radium was discovered in 1898 at Paris by Prof. Pierre Curie, now deceased, and Mme. Sklodowska Curie, in collaboration with M. Bemont.

ARIZONA CLIMATE

I would like to know something about the climate and products of Arizona.—A. S., Williamston, W. Va.

Arizona is a tropic country modified by its elevation in the north. There are no true summer and winter, but a short rainy season in midsummer and a dry one the rest of the year. There are more clear days in Arizona than in any place in the United States. The dry air is very healing to lung and catarrhal disease. The mean rainfall of the northern plateau is 20 inches, to mean temperature 45 degrees; of the southwest, five inches and 69 degrees. The torrid plains around Fort Yuma are frequently 120 degrees in the shade.

The principal minerals are copper, gold, silver, lead, mercury, platinum, nickel, tin, iron, salt, gypsum, borax, sulphur, marble and turquoise. The agricultural products are alfalfa, wheat and other cereals, potatoes and cotton. In the future the typical crops will probably be figs, dates, oranges, lemons, apricots, raisin grapes and almonds.

PERPETUAL MOTION

Is there any reward for discovering perpetual motion?—H. W. S., Portland, Mich.

No intelligent man is seeking for perpetual motion, for it is an impossibility. It is an axiom in physics that no force can be created by any human means, and that would be necessary. We can create force into motion through the production of steam, and the use of the latter in an engine, but that is all that can be done. There are many people who think they can invent a motion that will become perpetual, but sensible persons have no such thoughts. If persons who believe in perpetual motion had studied understandingly some good work in natural philosophy they would have saved all their wasted time and energies. Perpetual motion is an utter impossibility and the person is stupid and ignorant who denies this.

CLEVELAND'S BOND ISSUE

Please tell me about the bond issue in President Cleveland's administration.—D. C. G., Alva, Okla.

The law at that time required $100,000,000 in gold to be kept in the treasury as a reserve for the redemption of greenbacks—that is, United States treasury notes. Anyone can take greenbacks to the treasury and demand gold for them. And the law gives authority to the secretary of the treasury, in case the gold reserve falls below the limit, to issue bonds of the United States and sell them for gold, in order to replenish the gold reserve, and keep it up to the legal limit.

But the law at that time required the greenbacks which were redeemed for gold to be placed in the general fund of the treasury, and paid out for the ordinary expenses of the government. Under the influence of the Wilson tariff law we had a period of very hard times. Business was stagnant. Many timid business men feared that our paper and silver coin would begin to depreciate, and so they turned their money—silver, silver certificates and national bank notes—into greenbacks and obtained gold for the latter from the treasury. The gold reserve was three times so depleted that bonds had to be issued to maintain it.

MISCELLANEOUS

E. S. O., Carl, W. Va.—Articles on silage and silos can be found in the Farmstead columns from time to time.

J. S. R., Christianburg, O.—Julia Ward Howe was the author of the Battle Hymn of the Republic.

T. C., Washington College, Tenn.—There are many different opinions as to which of Shakespeare's plays is the best, but Hamlet is generally considered so.

C. A. M., Round Bottom, O.—The Ohio game laws have no provision against killing a fox.

J. N. E., Princeton, Ky.—London had 6,581,372 people in 1901; in 1910 New York had 4,766,883; and in 1906 Paris had 2,763,393 people.

P. F. C., Clover Bend, Ark.—Noah Webster and Daniel Webster were not brothers.

Glasses Absolutely Free

Now look here, all you weak-eyed, spectacle-wearing readers of this paper, you've just got to quit wearing your dim, scratchy, headache-producing, sight-destroying spectacles at once, for this is what generally causes cataracts and other serious eye troubles. You must lay aside those old spex right now and I'll send you a brand new pair of my wonderful "Perfect Vision" glasses absolutely free of charge

—These "Perfect Vision" glasses will enable you to read the very finest print in your bible even by the dim firelight—

—These "Perfect Vision" glasses will enable you to thread the smallest-eyed needle you can lay your hands on—

—These "Perfect Vision" glasses will enable you to shoot the smallest bird off the tallest tree top on the cloudiest days—

—These "Perfect Vision" glasses will enable you to distinguish a horse from a cow at the greatest distance, and as far as your eye can reach—

Now please remember these wonderful "Perfect Vision" glasses are free—absolutely free to every reader of this paper—not a cent need you pay for them now and never.

I therefore insist that you sit down right now—this very minute—and write me your name and address at once, and I will immediately mail you my Perfect Home Eye Tester and a four-dollar cash certificate entitling you to a brand new pair of my wonderful "Perfect Vision" glasses absolutely free of charge—just as cheerfully as I have sent them to nearly all the other spectacle-wearers in your county.

Now, friend, please don't be lazy, but get out your writing paper or write me your name and address on the below coupon at once—that's all.

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ST. LOUIS, MO.

Note:—The above house is perfectly reliable.

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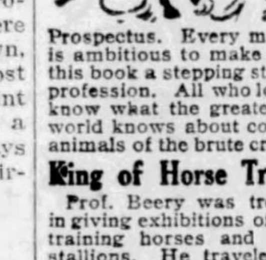
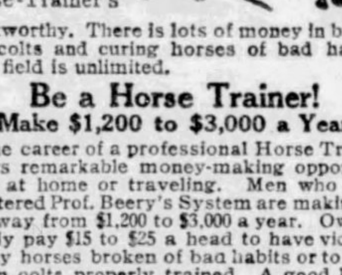
Owners of Kicking, Tricky, Scary, Balky Colts and Horses!
Write for Prof. Jesse Beery's Grand Free "Horse-Trainer's Prospectus"

Every owner of a vicious, scary, balky, tricky, kicking, biting, unruly horse or colt will be intensely interested in the announcement that Prof. Jesse Beery, world-famous as the King of Horse Trainers and Tamers, without charge, will give you a copy of his wonderful Horse-Trainer's Prospectus. Every man, young or old, who is ambitious to make a big success will find this book a stepping stone to a money-making profession. All who love horses will want to know what the greatest horse trainer in the world knows about controlling these noblest animals of the brute creation.

King of Horse Trainers and Tamers
Prof. Beery was tremendously successful in giving exhibitions of his marvelous skill in training horses and mastering man-killing stallions. He traveled all over the United States, thrilling vast audiences everywhere. Honors were showered upon him by admiring thousands. He has now retired from his marvelous career in the arena and is giving the world the benefit of his priceless knowledge, having established a correspondence system of horsemanship, the only instruction of its kind in the world.

Make Worthless Horses Valuable!
Prof. Beery's System of Horse Training enables you to turn horses whose viciousness or bad habits make them utterly worthless and unsalable into valuable, useful animals. Prof. Beery is unalterably opposed to harsh, cruel treatment of horses. His methods are humane, safe, simple and successful even in the most extreme cases. You can learn to tell any horse's disposition at first sight.

Only 8 Hours to Break a Colt!
By Prof. Beery's simple method you can train a colt in eight hours to be absolutely trustworthy. There is lots of money in breaking colts and curing horses of bad habits. The field is unlimited.

Be a Horse Trainer!
Make $1,200 to $3,000 a Year
The career of a professional Horse Trainer offers remarkable money-making opportunities, at home or traveling. Men who have mastered Prof. Beery's System are making all the way from $1,200 to $3,000 a year. Owners gladly pay $15 to $25 a head to have vicious, tricky horses broken of bad habits or to have green colts properly trained. A good horse trainer is the most independent man on earth. Drop him in any community, among total strangers, and he will be making all kinds of money in no time.

Has Taught Thousands Successfully
Some of Prof. Beery's graduates are traveling, giving exhibitions in cities. Some now own profitable training stables. Some are getting rich buying up cast-off kickers, "man-killers," tricksters and horses "afraid-of-autos" for next to nothing, handling them a few days and selling at tremendous profit.
J. O. Brown, Cameron, Mo., writes: "Last month I made $90.00 training colts, besides doing my regular farm work."
S. M. Ryder, Mercersburg, Pa., writes: "I am making money buying 5-year-old kickers cheap, handling them a few days and selling them, perfectly broken, at a large profit."
C. B. Hill, Robinson, Ill., Route No. 3, writes: "Three weeks ago I paid $125 for a 5-year-old kicker, yesterday I sold her for $225."

Great Free Book on Prof. Beery's System of Horse Training
This book is an eye-opener on the whole subject of Horse Training. Prof. Beery's lessons are simple, thorough and practical. The book shows the possibilities of the profession for any man who likes horses. It is a large, handsome, illustrated book. Tells how Prof. Beery became the King of Horse Trainers and Horse Tamers. How you can learn to do what he has done, in spare time. Are you ambitious to make money, to make a name for yourself? Follow the teachings of Prof. Beery and become a master horseman! Do you own a horse that you can't handle? Then write for the Horse-Trainer's Prospectus today.
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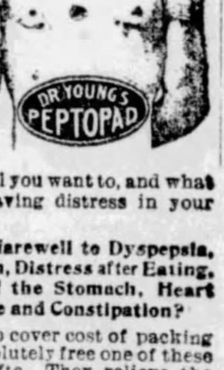

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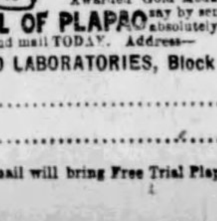

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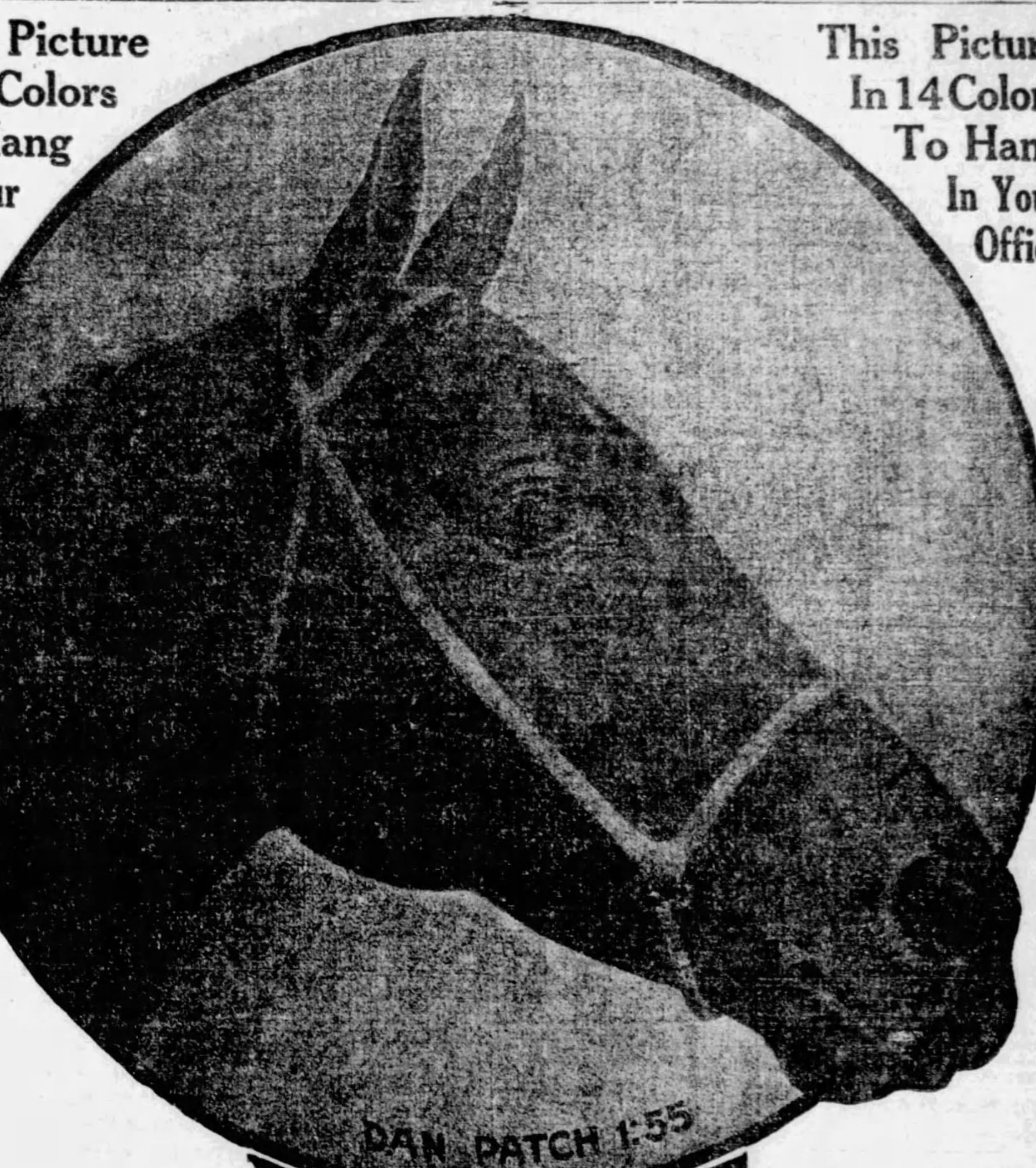

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Do You Expect To See The Day When These Wonderful Dan Patch Records Will Be Even Equalled?

Dan Patch 1:55

1 Mile in	1:55
1 Mile in	1:55¼
2 Miles in	1:56
14 Miles Averaging	1:56½
30 Miles Averaging	1:57½
45 Miles Averaging	1:58
73 Miles Averaging	1:59½
120 Miles Averaging	2:02½

Dan Has Broken World Records 14 Times
Dan is also Leading 2:10 Sire of the World for his age Sire of "Dazzle Patch" the Greatest Speed Marvel of the world's history, which paced a half mile in fifty-nine seconds, and one-eighth of a mile in thirteen seconds, a 1:44 clip, when only 28 months old, in 1911. Also Pearl Patch 4 year old, trial 2:04. Some of Dan's Colts will be the Future Champion Trotters as well as Pacers. Why Not Raise or Buy One?

Dan Patch is the Great World Champion of all Champions that have ever lived.
DAN PATCH has gone more Extremely Fast Miles than all the Combined Miles of all Pacers and Trotters in the World's History.
For over 25 years I have been Guaranteeing that "International Stock Food" as a Tonic purifies the blood, aids digestion and assimilation so that every animal obtains more nutrition from all grain eaten and produces more nerve force, more strength and endurance. Over Two Million Farmers strongly endorse superior tonic qualities of "International Stock Food" for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs. It Always Saves Grain.

Dan Patch 1:55 has eaten it Every Day, mixed with his grain, for over Eight Years, just as you eat the medicinal mustard, pepper, salt, etc., mixed with your own food. Minor Heir 1:58½; George Gano 2:02; Lady Maud C 2:00½, and Hedgewood Boy 2:01, have eaten it Every Day for past Two to Four Years and they have all lowered their very low records during this time which is additional, indisputable proof that "International Stock Food" as a Tonic gives more speed and more strength and more endurance because everybody thought these Five Horses had reached their speed limits before I got them. It will also keep your Work Horses fat and sleek and in Extra Strength to do More Farm Work or Heavy Hauling. It Always Saves Grain.
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International Stock Food is a high-class, Medicinal, vegetable tonic and is equally good for all kinds of Live Stock. I feed it every day on my "International Stock Food Farm" of 700 acres to my 200 Stallions, Champions, Brood Mares, Colts, Work Horses, etc. You can test 100 lbs. or 500 lbs. at my risk. Over 200,000 Dealers sell it on a Spot Cash Guarantee to refund money if it ever fails to give paying results.
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The Original Tumblers.

Originally a tumbler was far from what it is today, and its true meaning has been lost in the many graceful forms in which it is to be seen. What a "tumbler" really is may be inferred from an extract from a gentleman's diary written in 1803, which also throws light upon the social customs of the times. The entry is as follows: "Had a few friends to dinner. Tried my new tumbling glasses. Very successful; all got drunk early." These tumbling glasses, soon called "tumblers" for short, were made with a round or pointed bottom, so that they could not be set down when they contained liquids without falling over and spilling their contents. They were made as a sort of joke to conduce to rapid drinking.

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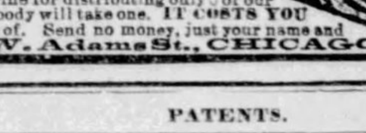
Shoots 500 times without reloading. Length of rifle 32 inches. Working parts are made of the best grades of steel. The stock is finely polished walnut. Shoots small game. Free supply of shot. You can have this air rifle for distributing only of our fast selling art pictures at 25c on our special offer. Everybody will take one. IT COSTS YOU NOTHING to try, as we take back those you can't dispose of. Send no money, just your name and address. D. SEITZ, 52 A 137 W. Adams St., CHICAGO.

Guillotine for Soldier Murderers.

Petit Parisien.

The senate yesterday passed a bill under which soldiers or sailors sentenced to death by a court-martial will henceforth be guillotined instead of being shot, except in cases where the offense is one which comes directly under military law. This bill was brought in after the murder some months ago of Mme. Gouin by soldiers, one of whom, Graby, was sentenced to death. His sentence was eventually commuted to one of life imprisonment, it being deemed inadvisable to ask men doing compulsory military service to form a firing party. The chamber of deputies passed the bill.

Mouse That Sings Like a Raincrow.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A. L. Fleigle, of East Alton, yesterday bought a lot of mousetraps to recapture a mouse which he says utters musical notes.

For three months Fleigle says he has heard musical sounds in his house at night and he was mystified. It was like the sound of a raincrow, but he knew there was no bird in the house. Fleigle caught three mice Tuesday night and among them he noticed one which was uttering notes of music like those he had been hearing. The mouse escaped yesterday noon.

Wear of Traffic on Roads.

London Daily Mail.

A machine that measures the wear caused by traffic upon public highways is among the scientific instruments on show at the exhibition of the Physical Society of London at the Imperial College of Science, South Kensington.

In speaking about this machine an official of the road board referred to the wear on the various main roads of London. "Wood pavement," he said, "wears down one inch in about six years, except in places where the traffic is particularly intense. The asphalt pavement in the city wears down about half an inch in ten years. The ordinary country highway wears down two inches from three to ten years, according to the amount of traffic."

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Phosphorus in Human Body.

Harper's Weekly.

The human body contains, among other constituents, about two pounds of phosphorus, which is essential to the health of the bones and the vigor of the brain. This phosphorus, if extracted and put to another use, would make up about four thousand packages of friction matches. Besides phosphorus, the body contains a few ounces of sodium and half an ounce of potassium. The quantity of the latter would be sufficient for many experiments in a class in chemistry. In addition to sodium and potassium there are a few grains of magnesium, enough to make the "silver rain" for a family's stock of rockets on a Fourth of July evening or to create a brilliant light visible at a considerable distance.

Lignite Is Valuable.

Realizing the value of the vast deposits of lignite which exist in several western states, and particularly in North and South Dakota, Montana and Texas, the United States bureau of mines recently obtained from Germany a powerful briquetting machine, which is being used to determine the suitability of American lignites for the manufacture of briquettes.

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For Facts about Prizes, Rewards, etc., send 8c stamps for our new 128 page book of intense interest to Inventors. R. S. & A. B. Lacey, Dept. 104 Washington, D. C. Estab. 1869

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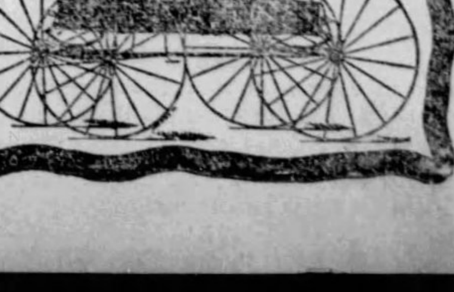
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TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1912.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.......Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE..............Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited and the whole paper is intended for the home of the free American people.

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Ads Are Necessary

To print a newspaper without advertisements would be impossible from a business standpoint. The ads. are necessary. They mean low subscription rates for the reader. Then, here is a chance for reciprocity that means something. The reader can help and be helped by patronizing Blade advertisers, when it is possible to do so. Watch the advertising columns for opportunities.

Money talks, but a $2 bill hasn't much to say for itself.

Nothing is much easier than telling the other fellow how to cure his cold.

China's republic is beginning to feel encouraged. Mr. Bryan has indorsed it.

To be popular listen to the other fellow's troubles, and don't try to tell your own.

The whole country is with Governor Wilson in his opposition to mosquitoes.

The girl who poses for a shoe advertisement doesn't necessarily have to possess a pretty face.

Going back to the old question of versatility, how about the New Orleans mule that ate a piano?

Every man can recall somebody in his own town whom he thinks could beat old Ananias.

The political dark horse is fortunate. He doesn't get any bumps before the convention meets.

"I'll beat Beachey or break my fool neck," said Page, the young Yale aviator. And then it happened.

Opportunity may knock only once, but you can always rely upon the piano agent coming again.

An expert witness is one who disagrees mith the witnesses subpoenaed to testify on the other side.

China's new republic would be very much pleased if all the nations of the world would say "howdy" to her.

New York wore $5,000,000 worth of gems in honor of the duke and duchess; and butter was served at the banquet.

Many a woman will envy the record of the Massachusetts man who has been on the operating table 35 times.

Lillian Russell announces that she will wed when Roosevelt is nominated. Anybody letting their whiskers grow?

Normal girls do not take advantage of their so-called leap year privileges. It's contrary to nature for a girl to pop the question.

Jack Johnson is not satisfied. He wants to become the champion wrestler. Are the wrestling supporters looking for a black hope.

It was President Hayes who said: "There is no place in the United States for an ex-President." Things have changed since then.

Kansas has a wife beater aged 88. It would require an abnormal bump of veneration to maintain any respect for an old codger like that.

The Columbus Dispatch recalls the time "when mothers used to smooth down the schoolboy's fretful hair with butter." Good old days!

A scientist says that a man weighing 134 pounds is 109 pounds water. The unscientific mind wonders why he doesn't freeze up in zero weather.

There is a dispute over what the statue of Andrew Carnegie at Dunfermline shall hold in the hand. Easy enough; have him put his hands in his pockets.

Nothing is much more disappointing than to hear a big, powerful man say some silly little thing in a tenor voice, when we were expecting a thunderous platitude.

Seventy-seven years without a quarrel. That is the record of a Connecticut couple. Some people would call that monotony; no quarreling, no kissing and making up.

Anyway, the Denver woman who is a candidate for a seat in the United States senate hasn't the general fossiliferous appearance of some of the men who belong to that august body.

With the temperature fifteen below zero, a North Dakota man fell in a well of icy water and stood on his toes while his daughter drove six miles for help. And yet some of us fret our souls if the car is thirty seconds late.

WHY BUTTER IS HIGH.

Grand jury investigations will not make butter cheap. High commissions of legislators and members of congress cannot make butter cheap. Proof that the Elgin market is trust-controlled will not make butter cheap. Associations that refuse to use butter can bring about a lowering in the price, the benefits of which they themselves will not garner.

Every attempt that has been made to trace the high costs of living has led unswervingly back to the fact that there are too many consumers of food in proportion to the number of producers of food. For years the farms have been deserted and the cities have grown. As great industries have been founded, as great mercantile houses have prospered, as building after building has soared nearer the skies, as the professions have become crowded and clerks, salesmen, managers and magnates have become myriad, the farming population that must feed these hordes of consumers has not much more than held its own.

Until there is a real movement back to the soil, the problem of high costs will remain with us. Court proceedings, trust prosecutions, solemn and age-long investigation, wordy denunciation and drafting of resolutions of protest, will avail no more than does crying for the moon avail the child.

PROTECTING THE INVESTORS

The chief inspector of the postoffice department reports that the frauds put out of business in the last year brought the "get-rich-quick" promoters $77,000,000 before the hands of Uncle Sam descended upon their collars. Investigations and prosecutions caused the conviction of 184 of these swindlers. Indictments were brought against 529 individuals. Other arrests were made to the number of 497. There are 177 persons now awaiting trial.

Only a few of the states make any inquiry into or place any restriction upon corporations at the time of their application for charters. It is left for the federal government to play the detective, to gather evidence, to carry out the prosecutions, to pay the costs and furnish the board and shelter for prisoners, when these companies prove to be fraudulent. Save in the passage of public utilities laws, the states make little effort to protect their citizens against stock smindles, and these laws are wholly inadequate to cover fields so wide of range as those in which the "get-rich-quick" brotherhood operates.

The prosecutions of the postoffice department and the department of justice cannot serve as complete deterrent to frauds of this nature so long as the states are so liberal with charters and the rewards are so enormous. The one sure protection for the investing public is federal incorporation—restricted and requiring full proof of honest intention and actual property.

CUBAN POLITICS.

Peace of the kind that the United States demands is a very hard thing to maintain in Cuba, for the torch and the machete are the traditional weapons and symbols of the island politics. To take these from the earnest Cuban statesman is like putting a gag over the mouth of an American officeseeker. It is as if you stood William Jennings Bryan up before a sympathetic audience and bound his hands to his side, for as gestures are the most important part of Mr. Bryan's manner of speaking, so is revolution the natural method for a Cuban patriot to conduct a campaign.

Sydney Brooks said several months ago:

> If I were a Cuban, bent at any cost upon upsetting the Cuban government and forcing American intervention, I should not waste my time in political argument. I should appoint myself a general, issue a proclamation, collect a few score of loafers, levy on the countryside and the mill owners for their support, and then fire a few thousand acres of cane, wreck two or three mills, and tear up a mile or so of railroad track. Instantly the cane and the mills and the railroads being the property of foreigners, there would go up a great cry to the British and American governments for protection. Yet my followers and I might be nothing but a casual band of vandals, and the failure of the Cuban government to stop our depredations would argue nothing as to its efficiency for all the normal purposes of administration.

The government at Washington should use the utmost care in distinguishing between real disorder in Cuba and that raised for the purpose of attracting Washington's attention. For politics in the island might grow so desperate and so bitter that one group of politicians would prefer American occupation to control of the government by its enemies.

THE STATE AND MORALITY.

The Gaekwar of Baroda is the one prince of India who is striving to lift his subjects from their squalor and ignorance. In his principality he has broken up the practice of child marriages, an ancient sin and abuse in India. He has introduced compulsory education. When he sits in court, his decisions are marked by the clearest justice, good sense and that mercy which is urged upon all who sit in judgment upon their fellow-men.

When at the durbar of Delhi, the viceroy rode into the arena, the Gaekwar of Baroda failed to rise as a mark of respect. When the princes made formal homage to King George and his consort, the Gaekwar made only a curt bow. In walking away, he turned his back, a breach of court etiquette.

The British government has subsidized moving picture shows which travel all over India and display to the natives the Gaekwar of Baroda's rudeness. In London crowds jam the theatres where these pictures are shown in order to jeer and hoot and hiss when the figure of the Gaekwar comes into view.

When India and England are in the right temper to approve of the injustice of the thing, the government will depose the Gaekwar of Baroda, seize his lands and revenues and banish him from his kingdom. It is nothing to Britain that the Gaekwar is a wise and kindly ruler. It is everything to Britain that her Indian subjects shall be as servile as whipped dogs.

"Morality plays absolutely no part in the formation of the state," says Max Nordeau.

OHIO AS A CORN STATE.

The official bulletin of the state department of agriculture makes out a flattering showing for northwestern Ohio as a corn producing section. Wood county, in producing 3,734,262 bushels of corn last year, lead all other Ohio counties. Lucas county, with an average yield of 46 bushels, did better than all other counties in getting returns out of the acreage planted.

We find that the Ohio corn production of 1911 amounted to 110,618,956 bushels. This is to be compared with a production of 144,540,000 bushels reported in 1910. The average yield per acre in 1911 was 35.9 bushels, an increase of about one bushel over the average production in the ten years, 1897-1906. The average yield of the country in 1910 was only 27.4 per acre.

Ohio stands well up near the top in corn production and shows better than most of the other states in the yield per acre. But it is not denied by any agricultural expert that this state could raise much more corn than it does with marked increase in profit to the farmers—so well are conditions of soil and climate suited to it. Considering that individuals have year after year taken 100 bushels of corn from each acre, it is further shown that there is much for the agriculturists of the state to learn in the way of improved cultivation and seed selection.

WORSE THAN THE BITE.

Upon one oasis in Tripoli, according to a correspondent, the Italian warships have dropped more than eight hundred shells.

This bombardment has killed two women, three children and a boy—not one Turkish or Arab soldier. A corner of the military barracks has been chipped off, and two rooms of the officers' quarters thrown into disorder. Four hundred shells fell there. A dozen shells in the market place wrecked three stores. A school house in plain sight from the sea has been ruined. The commander's house has been pierced through and through, but the furniture is intact.

When the Vesuvius was throwing dynamite shells into Santiago during the war with Spain, the spies brought word that the natives thought they were being bombarded with earthquakes. After the surrender it was learned that the damage done was insignificant. The Vesuvius shortly after went into the scrap heap and no more vessels like her have been constructed. The Japanese thought they must surely have reduced Port Arthur to its original elements. Yet when they went over the place they could not restrain expressions of contempt for the cowardice of the Russians.

The great armament of modern warfare is terrifying in looks and makes an ear splitting amount of noise. But its appearance and bark are worse than the bite.

NOT TO BE BLUFFED.

Winston Churchill, first lord of the British admiralty, is scheduled for a speech in Belfast, where he will outline the measures for Irish home rule that the government intends to take. But the opponents of home rule are determined he shall not make that speech if they can help it. They will blockade the streets, jam the hall with their adherents, hoot the speaker down, and, if necessary, have an old-fashioned political riot.

Friends of Churchill are attempting to persuade him not to go to Belfast. But he says he will, nevertheless. And we hope he goes, for he is born of an American mother and may be expected to have something of the American distaste for being "bluffed out." There isn't more than a slim chance that he'll succeed in making the speech, but it matters nothing if he does or does not. He won't change a vote or win or lose a friend. Yet, for the respect due himself, he must convince his enemies that they cannot make him run.

THE DUKE'S DUTY.

The Duke of Connaught has been extremely gratified by the reception given him in the United States. He approves of the easy ways of Americans and Canadians. He has remarked the trim dress of the ladies in the street. He has been astonished by the vivacity and beauty of the young women in the ball room. The "turkey trot" dance has amused him immensely.

In the course of time, the Duke of Connaught will go home and write a book upon the stupid social customs of the Americans. He will pronounce their manners familiar and their habits vulgar. He will voice a sigh of gratitude for having returned to a land where the ladies dress in good taste and do not indulge in outrageous dances.

It may go against the grain of the Duke of Connaught to write such a book. But he is a member of the British royal family and must pay up to the friendliness of his countrymen. He must prove himself a good Englishman. And no Englishman who ever came to this country, accepted its hospitality and failed afterward to sneer at his hosts is a good Englishman.

If that Washington scientist teaches hens to talk the proud and arrogant rooster will soon be yelling for mercy.

ROOSEVELT AND THE GOTHAM PRESS.

Three newspapers, valiant champions of the "common people," are shouting to the world these days that Theodore Roosevelt is the candidate of big business. Morning, noon and night they cry aloud in the agony of their anxiety for the people. The steel trust, they say, wants Roosevelt for President and, therefore, the colonel is the choice and champion of the interests.

A fleeting glance at the aims and antecedents of this journalistic triumvirate gives ample evidence of the honesty and sincerity of the charge. The roster reads like this:

The New York Sun—Morganatic bride of the interests.

Also, the New York Evening Post, edited by a Villard!

And the New York Tribune—shopworn ladder to ambassadorial and royalty-chasing feet.

Truly an impressive band of patriots! Assuredly a sweet-scented trio! Beyond question an unselfish and sanctified set of "people's" champions! Think of it, gentle reader! The Sun, the Evening Post and the Tribune fighting for the proletariate. Isn't it perfectly gorgeous?

Now let the ghosts of Bill Sykes and Nero and Simon Legree return to earth and preach human kinship and tenderest love. Let the shades of Salome and Queen Catherine and Sappho come back and sing of virginity. And Boss Tweed dictate a series of signed editorials in praise of civic righteousness.

The Sun and Post and Tribune bathing for the people and against big business. It is indeed a dream come true—an epoch and an epic and an epicac all in one.

What a blow to Roosevelt. And what balm to the common person. For years these three troubadours have bowed their spindly legs beneath the balconies of Wall street, strumming their tireless lyres with manicured and tapering fingers, singing their subsidized songs of adoration and submission, happy in their prospective shamelessness. And now all is changed. They hate Wall street and big business and the system, yes, they do. And Roosevelt is friendly to the interests, so he is. And they will make faces at him, yes, they will.

It is a new deal. Anyone can see that. It is a new deal. But, as always with such reeking, sneaking, lying, sniveling journalistic Uriah Heeps as these, it is a deal with marked cards.

CLEANING OUT A PEST HOLE.

As we look toward Medicine Hat and Elk Tooth when blizzards begin to blow, so do South and Central America look toward Guayaquil in Ecuador when swept by epidemics of yellow fever. Experience has shown that most of these outbreaks can be traced to this pest hole, the industrial center as it were of contagion.

Panama, once so notorious for yellow fever, has been disinfected, bathed and hung with mosquito netting until yellow fever is a rare visitor. But when the canal is opened, the disease-breeding plant of Guyaquil will have a far better chance than ever it has had in the past for cursing the isthmus with its principal product. Ships that pass through the canal may become infected. There might be times when all the world's traffic will be turned aside or forced to go around Cape Horn because Panama is under quarantine.

In assuming the task of digging the great waterway, our duty did not halt there. We have to keep it as free of contagion as we must keep it dredged, lighted and in good working order. And this means that Uncle Sam will have to send a crew of experts to Ecuador and teach her the thing that is next to godliness.

GETTING INTO TRAINING.

Senator Culberson of Texas charges that the Republican national committee spent $11,000,000 to bring about the defeat of Parker in 1904.

As there were 7,633,486 votes cast for Roosevelt in that election, it would appear that the Republican committee spent nearly $1.50 apiece per vote. And since Parker was so easily beaten, this represents either an enormous amount of corruption or else an inexcusable waste of the sinews of war.

Senator Culberson appears to be in training to asume the burden of spreading foolishness and misinformation about to be laid down by his fellow Texan, Senator Joseph Bailey.

ALL BUT THE TRUE REASON.

Senator Bailey of Texas, and Senator Overman of North Carolina, opposed the establishment of a children's bureau in the department of commerce and labor upon the grounds that:

> The bureau was in opposition to the doctrine of state's rights.
> It was an invasion of the homes of the people by governmental agencies intent on scrutinizing the parental relation of mothers toward their children.
> It put children on a level with pigs in the interest of the government.
> It was an effort of long-haired men and short-haired women to tell parents they knew nothing about raising children.

The gentlemen from Texas and North Carolina failed however to mention the true reasons for their opposition, which are that the south is now the center of the cotton-milling industry, and that the profits of this industry are taken from the labor of little children.

AFRAID OF A NAME.

Columbia University has had an organization known as the Socialist Society. It was made up of students and members of the faculty. But the other day, the organization changed its name to the Society for the Study of Socialism, in order to take in a number of cautious students and professors who, while Socialists in private, did not care to be known as that in public.

The Socialist who is afraid of the name must surely constitute about the worst kind of recruit the cause could have. As between the Socialist who hates the word respectable and the one who cringes to respectability so-called, give us the former. He has more the semblance of a man.

An epidemic of mumps in an eastern college of men is said to have originated from a letter written to a senior by a girl afflicted with the disease. Girls who have mumps should not send kisses by mail.

One astronomer declares that many solar theories are false. There is one, however, that holds good—when you hit the back of your head on the icy pavement you're bound to see stars.

Governor Hadley, of Missouri, refused to accept a portrait of himself because it didn't show him in a good humor. It was painted before he declared for Roosevelt.

In St. Louis, the other day, Mr. Bryan had his trousers pressed while he waited. Meanwhile he was interviewed. Mr. Bryan can talk with or without.

Every time Dr. Wiley is vindicated we begin to have more faith in the label on the can.

The Achievements of Roosevelt

The Kansas City Star.

WILL you be so good as to tell me," a candid inquirer writes The Star from Oklahoma, "just what Roosevelt ever did as President to make people enthusiastic over him? Did he ever do anything except talk?"

In the three years that have elapsed since Roosevelt became a private citizen the memory of his administration has naturally become somewhat blurred. It may be worth while to give a brief summary of the important achievements of his seven years as President. The first three years, it must be borne in mind, were devoted avowedly to carrying out the McKinley policies with the McKinley cabinet. Most of the events cited in the chronicle that follows were compressed within the four years that followed the overwhelming indorsement of Roosevelt at the polls in 1904:

General Industrial Policies.

Settlement of anthracite coal strike of 1902 by presidential intervention.
National employers' liability act.
Safety appliance act.
Pure food and drug act.
Federal meat inspection and packing house inspection act.
Organization of department of commerce and labor.
Abolishing of rebating and establishing of control of railroads by interstate commerce commision.

National Defense.

Navy made adequate.
Militia co-ordinated with regular army.

Panama Canal.

Interminable negotiations broken off, Colombia notified it could no longer obstruct a great world improvement and canal construction begun.
Work so efficiently organized under war department that it will be finished ahead of time.

Law Enactment.

Northern securities prosecution, which ended movement to center control of railroads and industries in the hands of a few men through the device of the "holding corporation."
Beginning of prosecution of Standard Oil Co. and tobacco trust, with the object of preventing the monopolistic evils of great corporations.
Numerous prosecutions for ebating, for thefts of public domain and for grafting in the postoffice department.

Conservation of Natural Resources.

The whole conservation policy developed.
Forest reserves extended.
Reclamation of arid lands provided for.
Vetoes of measures to give away water power rights.

Insular Dependencies.

Civil government established in the Philippines.
Intervention in Cuba, with order re-established.
Finances of Santo Domingo reorganized.

Foreign Relations.

Treaty of Portsmouth negotiated under President Roosevelt's invitation.
Many arbitration treaties negotiated.
Secretary Root sent on a tour of South America, resulting in greatly improving relations with South American republics.
Canadian fisheries dispute sent to The Hague tribunal.
Battleship fleet sent around the world, increasing American prestige and insuring better protection for American citizens abroad.
Consular service reorganized under the merit system.

Conference of Governors.

More efficient relations between states promoted by conference of governors called by President Roosevelt.

Gospel of the Square Deal.

The general spirit of the administration so emphasized the need of attacking every form of special privilege that the work of public spirited men in city and state governments everywhere was made easier.

This summary shows why the venerable Senator Cullom of Illinois wrote out of the fullness of experience in his book on Fifty Years of Public Service: "Mr. Roosevelt accomplished more in his term than any of his predecessors; more laws were enacted, laws of more general benefit to the people; but above all his administration enforced all laws on the statute books as they had never been enforced before. * * * Colonel Roosevelt has proven over and over again, in every position he has ever occupied, from police commissioner of New York to the presidency itself, that he is a marvelous man of the highest degree of integrity. He will go down in the history of this country as the most remarkable man of his day."

Sunday School

THREE PERSIANS AND ONE AMERICAN

International Sunday School Lesson for February 4 Is, "The Wise-Men Led by the Star." Matthews 2.

By William T. Ellis.

Since the first newspaper came from the press, was there ever a time when the news of the day was so linked with the great interest of life, and with the sublime old stories of the Bible, as at the present time? Here is Persia, the long-forgotten nation, suddenly figuring on the first pages of the newspapers, and largely because of one fearless, single-eyed American young man; while millions of persons in North America are also studying this week in the Sunday Schools the familiar story of the three sages from Persia, who once journeyed westward in pursuit of their highest conception of duty.

The contrast is striking and timely—for the two stories are linked by the centuries of growing Christian idealism which have intervened—that of the young man from the west who followed duty's star to Persia; that of the old men from Persia who followed hope's star to the West.

Getting at the Facts.

An unnecessary haze and glamor has surrounded the visit of the Magi to Bethlehem. To know more of the facts in the case only enhances the beauty of the story. These men were nature worshippers, the oldest cult of the east, and by the common agreement of scholars, they came from Persia. Doubtless they were Zororastrians.

There still exists on the eastern bank of the lower Tigris River, shortly before it joins the Euphrates, a community of Sabeans, the ancient people from whom the Wise-men are commonly supposed to have come. The center of this community, which, like the Jews, has persisted in its purity through the rise and fall of empires, is the town of Amara, known for a peculiar type of enamel-silver work which it produces, the secret of which has been handed down from generation to generation. These Sabeans are still worshippers of the stars, although they are also said to be disciples of John the Baptist. The Dutch Reformed Mission in Arabia, with which the University of Michigan is now connected, have lately established a missionary at Amara. A new sense of the reality of this old story is imparted by recalling the present situation of the people of the Magi.

History's Most Famous Quest.

Lovers of the romantic have cherished the stories of Jason's search for the golden fleece, Columbus' quest for a short route to the Indies, the search of many mariners for a northwest passage and the pursuit of the fountain of perpetual youth by Ponce de Leon. Greater than any or all of these stories, and more precious in the world's eyes, is the wonderful quest of the three Wise-men from the East for the new star which they, as astrologers, had seen.

These rare, rich and majestic figures suddenly appeared out of the mysterious east, with the simple announcement that they had seen a star that would lead them to a king. The men were spiritually minded stargazers, seeking to find in the heavens tokens of peace for the heart of man. St. Chrysostom has said, "Christ is wont to catch every man in the way of his own craft—Magians with a star, fishers with fish." These travellers sought a star, but lo, they found the Sun of Righteousness.

"Sages, leave your contemplations,
Brighter visions beam afar;
Seek the great desire of nations;
Ye have seen His natal star;
Come and worship,
Worship Christ, the new-born King."

The Pilgrimage of Peace.

So enrapt is the beholder with the spectacle of the Wise-men at Bethlehem that he gives no heed to the heavy price they paid in the fulfillment of their quest. It is a long, hard, dangerous journey from Persia to Judea—longer and harder than we of the West can possibly understand. Take it any way you please, there was desert to cross; Bedouins to be evaded, concillated or fought; and the wealth which the Wise-men bore to be guarded at all costs.

Yet the goal was worth the journey. These men sought satisfaction for their restless spirits. They longed to lay their hearts' oblation at the feet of a King greater than any petty oriental monarch. In them we see the forerunners of that multitude of high-souled persons who today are thronging the "Men and Religion" conventions to learn of a new and better social order, wherein Love shall reign over life.

The world's social and political unrest is coming to be a commonly known phenomenon. Deeper than anything which gets into the newspapers is the intense spiritual unrest of our time. As we watch these three pilgrims on swaying camels, with their attendant train of servants, making their stately way from the East to Judea, we cannot help calling to mind that other multitude of pilgrims at this moment in motion—the Persians on the way to Kerbela, Meshed Ali, and Samarra; the Moslems of many nations with their faces turned toward Mecca; the Armenian, Greek and Roman Catholics preparing for the Eastern pilgrimage to Jerusalem; the other pilgrims to Rome, Benares, Ise and the tomb of Confucius. Verily, the heart of man is ever seeking, seeking, seeking the highest good.

When Zeal Meets Cunning.

We may never know what first prompted the Wise-men to their quest. It may have been the spiritual ferment of the time; it may have been some prophecy in their astrological lore; it may have been that from the Hebrew exiles in the neighborhood they had learned of the Jews' hope. We only know that as astrologers, forerunners of the modern astronomers, they saw in a new star the portent of a Coming One.

Nor need we expect to know all about the star. There have been endless conjectures, and science has offered various solutions, although most Christians are content to accept the guiding star as only one more of the attendant miracles upon the birth of Jesus. Certainly the light in the heavens led these philosophers to Judea.

There they met that cunning old fox, Herod, who pricked up his suspicious ears at mention of another king whom these strange travelers sought. At once he shrewdly tried to beguile them into aiding his own plots, for he knew how to employ religious zeal for his own vile ends. As it turned out, the Wise-men used him and his subservient Jewish scholars, instead of being used themselves.

The Little Town's Great Treasure.

So much is said and written about the Christmas star, that we need to be reminded of the simple and unquestioned fact that no star appeared at Bethlehem at Christmas time. The shepherds did not see the guiding star. It was six weeks after the birth of Jesus, and shortly after his presentation in the temple, that the Persian followers of the star appeared in Bethlehem.

The many pictures which show the Wise-men offering their gifts to a babe in a manger are clearly wrong. Mary and Joseph and the Child were no longer in the inn. The wonderful story of the shepherds had attracted attention to them, and the universal hospitality of the poor had made for them a home in some Bethlehem residence. The narrative clearly reads, "They came into the house and saw the young child with Mary his mother."

How the leading citizens of Bethlehem pale into insignificance in the presence of this Babe. Perhaps it was some strutting Roman official who had preempted the best rooms in the khan. To the people of Bethlehem Mary's son was only a babe, despite the strange stories about him. The ignorant knew not his majesty; it needed the coming of the Wise-men from afar to reveal the royalty of their infant guest. That Babe has lifted Bethlehem's name into immortality, and assured a continued life and greatness to the little town that has outlasted many world capitals.

The Best for the Babe.

Art and literature and music have loved to contemplate this scene. The sumptuous sages in their best robes crowded into the small room of a little home to do obeisance to the great-eyed, beautiful Babe in Mary's arms. Royal offerings they brought—gold, frankincense and myrrh; but more royal was their hearts' devotion.

On the surface lies the lesson that the best belongs to the Beloved. Our greatest gifts should be for Him who is God's greatest Gift to us. The highest use of life is to pour it out as an offering to the Christ.

"Say, shall we yield Him, in costly devotion,
Odors of Edom and offerings Divine,
Gems of the mountain and pearls of the ocean,
Myrrh from the forest, or gold from the mine?
Vainly we offer each ample oblation;
Vainly with gifts would His favor secure;
Richer by far is the heart's adoration;
Dearer to God are the prayers of the poor."

Missouri has a woman nine feet and one inch tall who weighs 385 pounds. Let us hope that she doesn't say girlish little nothings and giggle.

Somebody says that worry will reduce fat. That may be true, but nearly all the fat people we know don't know how to worry.

A Washington scientist says he can teach fowls to talk. Here is a case where it would seem advisable to let well enough alone.

Senator La Follette, in a magazine article, tells how he stopped a horse race with a speech. But he can't stop the T. R. boom.

The fellow whose feet slip from under him and start away in opposite directions hasn't time to think of being optimistic.

Mr. Bryan explains that he has learned to say "No." In his case "enough" would be a more appropriate word.

Sylvia Pankhurst declares that leap year is nothing to her. Sylvia is wedded to her art—throwing brickbats at parliament.

One writer suggests that the kiss may have been invented by Adam. We would rather believe it was invented by an angel.

A man will swear by his watch, but he'll often admit that his thermometer might be a few degrees out of the way.

Schumann-Heink is going to stick to her children and let the old man go. Hurrah for the old-fashioned mother.

A California author committed suicide because he had no ideas. We're writing this paragraph for the same reason.

A South Dakota man wants a divorce because his wife made a fool of him. No chance for an argument here.

A Chicago church is organizing a club for the lonely. Probably on the theory that misery loves company.

Elbert Hubbard is writing about his boyhood days. Wonder if he ever had a stone bruise on his heel?

In 1910 Russia exported $26,000,000 worth of butter. Russia finds that it pays to keep a cow.

Ninety-five per cent of a man's dreams are the kind that he would not like to have come true.

John D. Rockefeller wears a paper vest. One would think he would be afraid to pull it down.

Colonel Roosevelt can get more applause by keeping still than some men receive when they talk.

King George would like to visit this country, but Queen Mary might be afraid of the Indians.

The man who is wrong usually makes the loudest argument.

Indian War Veterans

The Order of National Indian War Veterans (incorporated) with headquarters at Denver, Colorado, call the attention of all U. S. ex-soldiers to the fact that the bill pensioning the men who fought against hostile Indians on the frontiers between the years 1865 to 1890, has been reintroduced in congress, and the prospects of its passage at this session is more than favorable. All men eligible to this order are requested to at once communicate with the national secretary of the order.

C. R. HAUSER,
2721 Gilpin street, Denver, Colo.

Varieties

London possesses 7,476 licensed taxicabs and 8,105 drivers.

The Christian population of India now numbers nearly four million.

Russia is said to have the fewest physicians of any civilized country.

Official figures show that New Zealand has nearly twenty-five million sheep.

During the last two years Canada has lost by fires property worth over $45,000,000.

Judges and lawyers show a larger proportion of bald heads than any other profession.

A new electrical soldering iron is stationary, articles to be soldered being held against it.

There are four species of manlike apes—the gibbon, the orang, the gorilla and the chimpanzee.

Eighty feet long and thirty feet high, the atlantosaurus was one of our prehistoric animals.

Playing cards, when first introduced into England, were looked upon purely as a holiday pastime.

The big bell at Moscow weighs [illegible] tons, and next in size comes a Burmese bell weighing 117 tons.

For arguing that our world is only one of many, Giordano Bruno was burned to death in Rome in 1600.

Pulverized street rubbish and coal tar have been found to make good fuel briquettes in Amsterdam.

France has four classes of roads. There are, respectively, fifty, forty, thirty-three and twenty-five feet wide.

The opium traffic from Indian into China is to be decreased gradually until 1917, when it will cease entirely.

In Europe and Africa the eucalyptus tree is in high favor because of its efficiency in draining swamps.

A series of toothed wheels revolve and chop up the clinkers in an ash sifter invented by a New York man.

Christmas island, in the Pacific ocean, is so named becouse Captain Cook landed there on Christmas day 1777.

A motor plow for throwing up trenches on a battlefield to afford protection to soldiers is a recent invention.

Engineers have figured that one waterfall in Iceland can be made to yield 60,000-horse power and another 50,000.

In the course of a year it is said that the theatres of London spend $100,000 in printing and $40,000 on advertising.

Owing to labor disputes in the United Kingdom during the last year workmen lost time amounting in all to 9,722,800 days.

The rate of a bee's flight through the air is a mile in two minutes. Its wings beat the air at the rate of [illegible] strokes a second.

Utilizing current from a magneto or batteries, an inventor has brought out an electrically heated steering wheel for automobiles.

Six trains containing three thousand passengers for the continent left one London station in a single day just before the holidays.

Roughened plates, which may be attached to a shoe, have been invented to keep a man's foot from slipping as he climbs a ladder.

The under side of the lids of a trunk that a Florida man has invented are padded and open out to form a bed for use in emergencies.

How stamp collecting has become specialized is instanced by the sale in Paris some time ago of a collection of Swiss stamps for about $40,000.

There are palm trees growing on the banks of the Amazon whose leaves are from 10 to 12 feet broad and from 30 to 50 feet long.

Deep diving shows the progress in building submarine vessels. The Salmon went down 141 feet recently off Prudence Island, and remained at that depth 20 minutes.

Colorado potatoes are sold at fancy fruit prices in New York. The plebian tuber is hand cleaned, wrapped in tissue paper singly and finds a market at 5 cents a pound.

American flour, once largely imported into Manchuria, has now practically disappeared from the market. The chief cause of this condition is Manchurian wheat.

The ballads of the "mountain whites" of Kentucky and Georgia are transplanted relics of the British Isles, recalling the Anglo-Saxon origin of most of the early colonists.

Primarily for the use of physicians a dynamo transformer has been invented in France which will turn out currents of various tensions and strengths at the same time if desired.

Acetylene automobile headlights have been provided with an attachment with which the gas may be lighted by short circuiting the sparking system with a switch from the driver's seat.

On the analogy of the houseboat, a Manchester inventor has devised a flying machine that can be converted into a two-story cottage and made to serve the uses of a home for the aviator.

By suspending a feed bag from a bracket on a horse's collar instead of by straps from its head, an Illinois inventor believes less feed will be wasted and an animal will have more freedom of motion.

One of the newest vacuum cleaners for use in houses where electric power is not available has a bellows which straps upon a person's back and is operated by a handle at one side to provide the suction.

In St. George's hospital of London about 3,000 patients are operated upon each year. St. George's is not peculiar in any way, and its record is quoted merely to show how numerous operations now are.

A suit growing out of a fire set in a patch of heather, and involving damages fixed by one judge at 5 shillings has been fought through six courts in England, finally reaching the court of appeal.

The New York public service commission, second district, holds that a railway company is not required to refund cash fares paid by a holder of a commutation ticket when such person fails to present his ticket for passage.

An Australian tree called ti contains a substance from which, if its chemical composition could be altered a fraction, it would be possible to extract "vanilla," the flavoring used in vanilla ice cream and chocolate.

The number of motor vehicles registered in the United Kingdom is now 266,258, of which London has 65,6[illegible] The 10[illegible],356 motorcycles included in the total indicate a development which has no parallel in this country.

CURE YOUR RHEUMATISM

JESSE A. CASE.

I am the man that conquers Rheumatism.

This photograph shows me as I am today, over 50 years of age, in perfect bodily physical condition, **ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM RHEUMATISM.** I wish it were possible to picture my condition 7 years ago. For over 20 years I suffered with Rheumatism, and **for more than half that time I could not pen a letter.** See my hands as they are today—do you want more proof of what my Rheumatic Specific does? If so write at once for my FREE book on "Rheumatism—Its Cause and Cure." Don't send a stamp—it's ABSOLUTELY FREE. **JESSE A. CASE, Dept. 163, BROCKTON, MASS.**

The most wonderful book ever written—the most wonderful medicine ever compounded.

SIX TO ONE NEW ROOSEVELT VOTE

Kansas City Star Makes a Discovery in Taking Straw Ballot.

Roosevelt	2,074
Clark	318
Bryan	316
Taft	312
La Follette	298
Wilson	133
Folk	110
Debs	40
Harmon	34
Cummins	14
Underwood	5
Scattering	43
Total	3,697

Kansas City, Jan. 29.—At midnight Saturday night 3,697 votes had been received in the Presidential poll The Weekly Star is making among the farmers of the middle west and southwest. Of this number 2,074 votes had been cast for Roosevelt.

Roosevelt received 451 more votes than all the others combined. He is running better than 6 to 1 ahead of Clark, who is second in the race, and better than 6½ to 1 ahead of Taft.

Clark and Bryan each have received more votes than Taft and Taft has received only 14 more votes than La Follette.

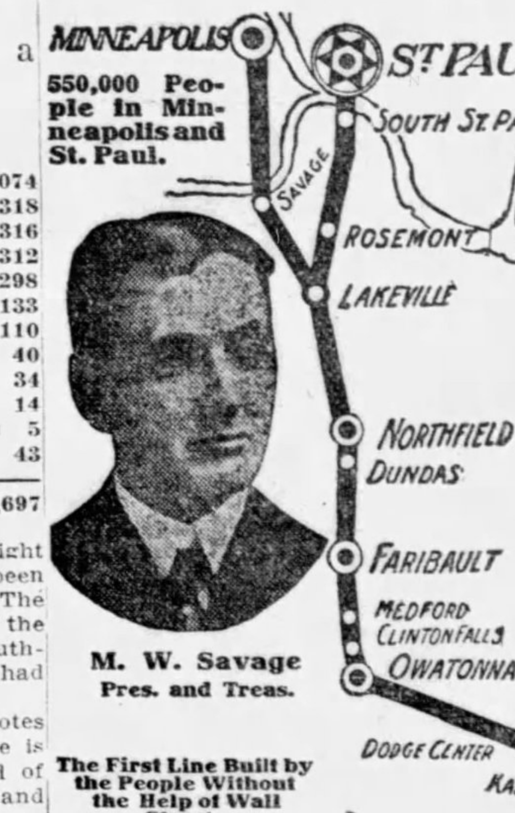
The first votes from Missouri showed that Roosevelt was running as well ahead of the whole ticket in this state as he was in Kansas.

The poll has scarcely more than begun yet. The first of the 275,000 cards sent to subscribers of the Weekly Star went to Kansas. They were mailed Wednesday night. Practically all of them went to farmers, a majority of whom live out from towns on the rural routes, there has been time so far for the return cards, bearing the votes, to come only from those close to towns.

The first cards mailed to subscribers in Missouri were sent out Friday night. Several hundred of the return cards with votes were received last night, and this promptness shows the great interest which is being taken in the poll and indicates that a large vote will be cast.

The cards to the many thousands of farmers in Oklahoma and Texas who are subscribers to the Weekly Star were mailed last night. Cards to the subscribers in Nebraska, Iowa, Arkansas and Colorado will be mailed tomorrow, and to subscribers in all the other states in the union in the few days following. The addressing and mailing of 275,000 postal cards is a tremendous task, and takes time.

Get the Profits Your Money Earns



M. W. Savage
Pres. and Treas.

The First Line Built by the People Without the Help of Wall Street

Get your share of the future dividends that are to be earned by this high-class Electric Railroad.

6,000 of the average, every-day, small investors have built, paid for and put in successful operation 40 miles of the Dan Patch Electric Line. Yes—**"People"**—plain American folks of moderate means,—and we believe the Dan Patch Line is the first to be built without the aid of Wall Street. We have already **built** and we **own** and **operate** 40 miles of Electric Railroad from Minneapolis to Northfield, in a garden spot of the golden Northwest. The

DAN PATCH ELECTRIC RAILROAD

Forty miles in operation. You probably know that we have splendid all steel cars running daily through this territory—full of growing industries and big with possibilities. A fine freight and passenger business already established. Doesn't this look like INDEPENDENCE for the People—profit for you and for all who join us?

I want you to get in on our proposition that will open your eyes to the fact that it's **bad business** to let the other fellow get rich on your money when **your** own opportunity is right here. Six thousand of us **believe in the Dan Patch Line.** Will you join us so that we can quickly complete the road and get it in shape to make big earnings?

You probably know that I have built up the **largest** commercial business of its kind **in the world.** I firmly **believe** in this investment **for you,** and $100,000.00 of **my own** money is a pretty good proof of my faith, isn't it? I will give you **absolutely free** $500.00 of voting stock with an easy, monthly investment in preferred stock. In my big book, FREE for this coupon or a postal card, I tell you all about why it is a reasonable, sensible thing to do—this enterprise which gives to all the stock-holders the chance to know exactly what becomes of their money, and the profits **it earns.** The Dan Patch is not a dream; not a possibility—it is in successful operation for 40 miles and I am working to complete it and make it a big paying investment; one of the finest and best-constructed Electric railroads in the country. And everybody knows that high class, well managed Electric Lines are money makers. All the way across the continent the wires are strung and the rails are laid that are making some fellow rich. WHY NOT YOU AND ME? Why should the big fellows get it all? Remember—I personally guarantee to protect your stock equally with my own. This is truly a People's Road: It is built to show what can be done by

Public Team Work

Are you with us? For co-operation? For Dividends made with your own money? Then write today—now, for the books. Read them over—quietly—in your own home—unprejudiced by anything or anybody; let your own judgment work and I am sure it will tell you that "Savage" is right. But if not, there's no harm done; it's your own business, and you must do exactly as your shrewdest and best thoughts decide. But

Send for My Free Books

They tell the story in a nutshell; the story of the Dan Patch Electric—the road that's built by the People, without the interference of Wall Street. The books tell you how you can get in with Savage and his friends and make your money work over-time for yourself. SEND THIS "FREE BOOKS" COUPON NOW—or a postal will do.

M. W. SAVAGE, President
Minneapolis, Minn.

COUPON

M. W. Savage, President Dan Patch Electric R. R. Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Sir:
I don't know whether or not I'll invest any money, but I'm interested, and want you to send me your two books without the least obligation to me—the Book of "Electric Facts" and "How Wall Street Rules With the People's Money."

Name ____

Postoffice ____

State ____

FREE COUPON Toledo Weekly Blade, Feb. 1st.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Monday, Jan. 22.—Senate—Senator Bryan spoke against pending general pension legislation. Senator Gore introduced a joint resolution for a congressional investigation of the presidential campaign funds of 1904, 1908 and 1912. Attorney General Wickersham discussed the tobacco trust dissolution decree before the judiciary committee. The Lorimer investigation will not be resumed until the recovery of Judge Hanecy, counsel for Mr. Lorimer. A Grand Army delegation appeared before the pension committee on general pension legislation. A number of unobjected bills on the calendar were passed.

House—The house and the District of Columbia appropriation bill was debated. President Farrell and Attorney Reed, of the United States Steel Corporation, testified before the steel investigating committee. The steel tariff bill, estimated to reduce the average tariff on steel products imports from 34.51 to 22.42 per cent ad valorem, was made public. Representative Lever, of South Carolina, introduced a general oleomargarine bill, reducing the tax on that commodity. The state department expenditures committee decided to issue a second subpoena on Secretary Knox, commanding the production of the secret fund vouchers. The agricultural expenditures committee submitted its report fully exonerating Dr. Wiley. The diplomatic appropriation bill, carrying $3,500,000, was explained to the foreign affairs committee by Secretary Knox. Chief Signal Officer Allen, before the committee on military affairs, recommended increase of pay and higher rank for army aviators.

Tuesday, Jan. 23.—Senate—Senator Burton introduced a resolution to create a committee on public expenditures, sitting in an advisory capacity over the budget. A bill was passed transferring to Arizona all federal furnishings in the capital of the new state. The universal transfer bill recommended by the commissioners was passed. The labor committee heard J. T. Monoghan, of Detroit, in opposition to the Hughes eight-hour law for government contracts. Senator Culberson inveighed against large campaign contributions in 1904 and 1908, and urged the adoption of his resolution of investigation. By a vote of 34 to 20 the senate refused to proceed to the consideration of the public printing bill. Senator Jones introduced an amendment to the Sherman law to permit trade agreements to take effect abroad. Senator Bradley introduced a bill regulating and fixing tolls on the Panama canal.

House—The house resumed consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill. President Farrell, of the United States Steel Corporation, again testified before the Stanley committee on the cost of steel production. Chairman Hardwick announced that the sugar investigation committee would report probably within a week. The rules committee deferred the hearing on the "money trust" until today. The civil service committee considered a plan to extend civil service to deputy internal revenue collectors. The foreign affairs committee heard various interests regarding greater water power development for Niagara Falls. President Nelson, of the Postoffice Clerks' Federation, advocated an 8-hour day before the committee on postoffices and postroads. Representative Sulzer, of New York, proposed an appropriation of $25,000 for the international exhibition in Belgium in 1913. The Democrats caucused on the steel tariff bill.

Wednesday, Jan. 24.—Senate—The bill to create a child labor bureau was discussed and an agreement reached to take the final vote next Tuesday. The foreign relations committee decided to order a favorable report on a general trademark treaty. Public lands committee favorably reported a bill making 3,800,0000 acres of public oil lands available for agricultural entry. The Lorimer election inquiry was again postponed on account of the illness of Judge Hanecy.

House—E. H. Gray, a San Francisco dealer, alleged before the steel trust investigating committee that steel corporation subsidiary concerns stifled independent concerns. A recess until next week was decided upon. The charge was made before the postoffice committee that postal officials misinform congress as to the safety of clerks in railway mail cars. George W. Fairchild was chosen as the New York member of the Republican congressional committee. President Dearborn, of the American Hawaiian Steamship Co., before the interstate committee, opposed government ownership of the proposed steamship line through the Panama canal. The appropriations committee gave a hearing on the recommendations of President Taft's economy commission. A bill was passed abolishing the Chicago circuit judgship and replacing that position with an additional district judge. The bill would require publication of all indorsements of federal judges prior to appointment.

Thursday, Jan. 25.—Senate—The day was spent in the consideration of bills on the calendar, unobjected measures being passed. A bill was passed opening to agricultural entry 1,200,000 acres of land in the Cheyenne reservation in South Dakota. Senator Lodge gave notice that after Tuesday he would ask the senate to proceed with the consideration of the general arbitration treaties.

House—The iron and steel revision bill was reported by the ways and means committee. The resolution of Representative Cox, of Ohio, requesting the president to report on the entire cost of the Philippine occupation, was passed. The foreign affairs committee began hearings on the Rainey resolution to investigate the Panama revolution. A delegation from great lakes cities before the committee on merchant marine and fisheries, urged the repeal of the motorbat law. The District appropriation bill, carrying $10,307,358, was passed.

Friday, Jan. 26.—Senate—Not in session.

House—The house met at noon, and debate was begun on the steel tariff revision bill. Samuel Untermeyer, of New York, testified before the rules committee regarding the domination of the country's money power by four groups of financiers. Louis D. Brandeis, of Boston, discussed pending anti-trust bills at the hearing before the judiciary committee. The hearings before the rules committee on the "money trust" resolution, providing an inquiry, were ended. The committee will decide shortly whether to recommend an investigation.

Saturday, Jan. 27.—Senate—Not in session.

House—Met at noon. Consideration continued on the steel bill. Chairman Henry, of the rules committee, declared for a "sane and unsensational investigation of the money trust."

Prescription that Soon Knocks Rheumatism

The only logical treatment for rheumatism is through the blood. The poisons that settle in muscles, joints and back, causing severe pain, must be dissolved and expelled from the system or there can be no relief. This prescription from a noted doctor is said to be working wonders all over the country. Hundreds of the worst cases were cured by it here last winter. "From your druggist get one ounce of Toris compound (in original sealed package) and one ounce of syrup of Sarsaparilla compound. Take these two ingredients home and put them into a half pint of good whiskey. Shake the bottle and take a tablespoonful before each meal and at bedtime." Results come the first day. If your druggist does not have Toris compound in stock he will get it in a few hours from his wholesale house. Don't be influenced to take some patent medicine instead of this. Insist on having the genuine. Toris compound in the original, one ounce, sealed, yellow package.

BRITAINS FEAR LOSS BY CANAL

Afraid Americans and Germans Will Capture Lion's Share of Panama Traffic.

London, Jan. 29.—The news that Herr Ballin, the German shipping magnate, is on his way to Panama has caused a new flurry among British shipping men, who were already somewhat perturbed by the prospect of the new conditions which will follow the opening of the canal.

The Pall Mall Gazette gives prominence to a letter from a correspondent who has just returned from Panama and who says:

"If some improvement is not speedily made in the British mail services to South America and along the western coast we may expect to find when the canal is opened that both the Germans and the Americans will get ahead of us and capture the lion's share of the increased traffic.

"Already passengers are avoiding the English boats and taking passage either by the German or the American 'fruit' line in preference, even from and to our own West Indian islands. The Americans undoubtedly can make the opening of the canal the opportunity for a great effort to re-establish their mercantile marine.

"When I was in Panama all the talk was of preferential rates for American shipping or penal rates for foreigners. It comes to the same thing. The canal cannot possibly pay unless very heavy rates are charged, and these American ship owners will not stand if they are levied on their ships. The prevailing point of view was that the United States had spent hundreds of millions on the canal and that, treaty or no treaty, the Americans could claim the right for a return for their money."

After expressing the opinion that the canal cannot pay as a commercial undertaking, but that if American ships receive a heavy preference a national advantage will be gained, the correspondent continues:

"I am convinced that in the mind of the American government the first consideration is the strategical benefit to be derived from the control of the canal. It is, of course, well known that the entrance is being fortified, but few people know the strength of the masked batteries in the American Zone behind Colon. Approach thereto is forbidden, naturally enough, and I cannot give details, but I have seen sufficient to know that American control of the canal has been thoroughly safeguarded from attack. The excuse given is that these armaments are necessary by the recent increases of armaments in Jamaica."

The writer pays a high tribute to the Americans for transforming the insalubrious Isthmus into "a place as healthy as any in the world," and concludes:

"The Americans are exercising all the rights of sovereignty in the zone, and in a rather despotic way, and they mean to continue to do so. Personally, seeing the pains they are put to and the money spent, I cannot bring myself to blame them."

MAIL ORDER MARKET
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—50 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than twenty-one lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

LET us start you in mail order business; spare time; cut price, best quality groceries; outfit free. Price Wrecking Grocery Co., Dept. S, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE—$2,000 stock of general merchandise, doing $8,000 annual business—farming, lumber, wool, stock, country town in Allegheny Mts. All kinds mineral waters—health resort. Reason, to get to college town. Write, Box 34, Huntersville, W. Va.

HELP WANTED.

500 MEN 20 to 40 years old, wanted at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 500, care of Weekly Blade, Toledo, O.

FREE Illustrated Book tells about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A1035. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—Railway mail clerks. Average $90 month. Rapid advancement. Every second week off duty with full pay. Short hours; no 'layoffs.' Work very interesting as you travel continually on free pass. Examinations everywhere. May 4th. Common education sufficient. 'Pull' unnecessary. Farmers stand excellent chance. Write for free sample questions and schedule showing examination places. Franklin Institute, Dept. T-32, Rochester, N. Y.

LOCAL Representative Wanted. Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. Adddress E. R. Marden, Pres. The National Co-Operative Real Estate Company, L 508 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

AGENTS.

AGENTS—Big money distributing free pkgs. Borax-ee Soap Powder. A. Ward & Co., 1770 Berteau, Chicago.

BUTTER BILL cut nearly half. Wonderful machine makes two pounds from one pound of butter and one pint of milk in two minutes. Progressive agent's opportunity. 133 1-3 per cent profit. American Supply Co., 1412 Portland Blk., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

SELL your property quickly for cash, no matter where located; particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Desk C, Lincoln, Neb.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

FOR SALE—240-acre stock farm in Stearns Co., Minnesota; good soil, fine location. Old age and failing health will necessitate immediate sale. Stock and machinery cheap with farm. Write E. E. Irish, Sauk Center, Minn.

NORTH CAROLINA FARM LANDS.

WANTED—Men to become independent farmers in Eastern North Carolina—the "Nation's Garden Spot." Leads for large profits on small capital. Write for booklet. C. Van Leuven, 817 Southern Bldg., Wilmington, N. C.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

GUARANTEED watch or gold plated bracelet free, to boys and girls for placing sample Packets Seed with friends. Sample free. P. Peoples Co., B 40, York Haven, Pa.

MEDICAL.

PILES—Sure cure. I suffered for years, paid hundreds of dollars; I finally cured myself. Persons suffering with this painful disease address with stamp, Thomas Watts, Peoria, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OUR Perfume, 10c size, Sheet Bluing, Mending Tissue and Circulars are sellers. Rubber stamp catalogue free. Sample Herb Tablets free. Your name on 100 cards 35c. W. M. Stuart, Marshall, Mich.

PERSONAL.

LADIES—When delayed or irregular use Triumph Pills, always dependable. "Relief" and particulars free. Write National Medical Institute, Milwaukee, Wis.

MARRY—Best plan on earth, sent free; photos of every lady member. THE PILOT, Dept. 39, Marshall, Mich.

Marriage paper mailed free, reliable, best published. Eastern Agency, 69, Bridgeport, Conn.

GET MARRIED—Matrimonial paper containing hundreds of advertisements marriageable people from all sections, rich, poor, young, old, Protestants, Catholics, mailed sealed free. THE CORRESPONDENT, Dept. A. Y., Toledo, Ohio.

MARRY—500 ladies and gentlemen will marry; highest characters. Send 25c for 500 names and addresses. Write direct to them; mailed sealed. Dr. Hutchison, Dept. 39, Sedalia, Mo.

FORTUNE TOLD—Past and future, love, marriage, business and all affairs of life carefully treated. Send birthdate and 6c in stamps. Prof. Millet, Box 725, St. Johns, Newfoundland.

MARRY: Many Wealthy Members. Will marry soon, all ages, nationality; description free. Reliable Club, Dept. 56, Box 26, Oakland, Cal.

Trusses Like These Are a Crime

Get rid of Straps and Springs and be CURED. Simply write for our free cloth-bound Book of Advice, containing facts which took us 40 years of day-after-day experience to learn. It tells how 200,000 people were benefited and cured in a simple and inexpensive way. Book explains why drugstores should not be allowed to sell their misery-making trusses. Explains the dangers of operation and why it is no longer necessary. Exposes the humbug "discoveries," "appliances," "plasters," etc., and puts you on guard against throwing money away.

Books tells how the wonderful Cluthe Self-Massaging Pad cures rupture by strengthening the weakened muscles while holding continuously with ease—Sent on 60 days' trial to prove it—how it is waterproof—no leg-straps—no body-spring—how it ends all expense on account of rupture. 4000 Public Endorsements sent with the book.

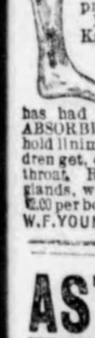
After you have read this book you'll know more about your condition than if you had gone to a dozen doctors. You'll know how to get immediate relief without risking a penny. When writing, please give our box number.

Box 14—CLUTHE COMPANY,
125 East 23rd Street, New York City.

To Women Who Dread Motherhood!

Information How They May Give Birth to Happy, Healthy Children Absolutely Without Pain—Sent Free.

No women need any longer dread the pains of childbirth, or remain childless. Dr. J. H. Dye has devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women. He has proved that all pain at childbirth may be entirely banished, and he will gladly tell you how it may be done absolutely free of charge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. H. Dye, 27 Lewis Block, Buffalo, N. Y., and he will send you, postpaid, his wonderful book which tells how to give birth to happy, healthy children, absolutely without pain; also how to cure sterility. Do not delay but write today.



USE ABSORBINE JR. LINIMENT FOR IT

Painful, Knotted, Swollen Veins, Milk Leg, Mammitis, Old Sores, Ulcers. It is healing, soothing, strengthening and invigorating—allays pain and inflammation promptly. Germicide and antiseptic.

Mrs. R. M. Remler, R. D. No. 1, Federal, Kan., had enlarged veins that finally broke causing considerable loss of blood. Used ABSORBINE, JR. and reported Nov. 5, 1910, veins entirely healed, swelling and discoloration gone and has had no trouble with them since July 1909. ABSORBINE, JR. is invaluable as a general household liniment, for the cuts and bruises that the children get, croup, deep-seated colds, stiff-neck, sore-throat. Removes fatty bunches, goitre, enlarged glands, wens, cysts, weeping sinews, etc. $1.00 and $2.00 per bottle at druggists or delivered. Book 3 G free.
W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 127 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

ASTHMA CURED TO STAY CURED

No relapse. No return of choking spells or other asthmatic symptoms. Whetzel system of treatment approved by best U. S. medical authorities as the only system known to permanently cure the disease. **FREE TEST TREATMENT** including medicines, prepared for any one giving a full description of the case and sending names of 2 asthmatic sufferers. Address **FRANK WHETZEL, M. D.** Dept. 8, American Express Building, Chicago.

DROPSY TREATED. Give quick relief, usually remove swelling and short breath in a few days and entire relief in 15-45 days, trial treatment FREE. Dr. Greens Sons, Box A, Atlanta, Ga.

PARALYSIS Locomotor Ataxia Conquered at Last. Chase's Blood & Nerve Tablets does it. Write for Proof. Advice Free. Dr. CHASE, 224 North 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

MARRY Book of descriptions mailed sealed free, many wealthy. THE EXCHANGE, Box 825 D. H., Kansas City, Mo.

LADIES $1000 Reward! I positively guarantee my Great Successful "MONTHLY" Remedy. Safely relieves some of the longest, most obstinate, abnormal cases in 3 to 5 days. No harm, pain or interference with work. MAIL $1.50. Double Strength $2.00. DR. B. D. SOUTHINGTON CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.

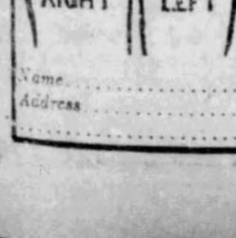
FREE TO THE RUPTURED

A New Home Cure That Anyone Can Use Without Operation, Pain, Danger or Loss of Time.

I have a new Method that cures rupture and I want you to use it at my expense. I am not trying to sell you a Truss, but offer you a cure that stays cured and ends all truss-wearing and danger of strangulation forever.

No matter whether you have a single, double or navel rupture or one following an operation, my Method is an absolute cure. No matter what your age nor how hard your work, my Method will certainly cure you. I especially want to send it free to those apparently hopeless cases where all forms of trusses, treatments and operations have failed. I want to show everyone at my own expense, that my Method will end all rupture suffering and truss-wearing for all time.

This means better health, increased physical ability and longer life. My free offer is too important to neglect a single day. Write now and begin your cure at once. Send no money. Simply mail coupon below. Do it to-day.



FREE COUPON
Mark location of Rupture on Diagram and mail to
DR. W. S. RICE
705 Main St., Adams, N. Y.

Age ____
Time Ruptured ____
Cause of Rupture ____
Name ____
Address ____

ILLINOIS PROGRESSIVES DO NOT MAKE ENDORSEMENT

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 29.—The progressive Republican state conference Saturday did not endorse anybody for the presidency. The resolutions, adopted without a fight, preferred no man for the presidential nomination.

Nor was there reference in the resolutions to the candidacies of Senator Magill for United States senator or of Senator Jones for governor.

The resolutions were unsparing in denunciation of President Taft and of Gov. Deneen. The national and state administrations are condemned without reserve.

Robert M. La Follettee and Albert B. Cummins received honorable mention in the resolutions, referring to their actions in the senate upon the railroad rate bill.

The name of Theodore Roosevelt was not included in the resolutions, which were offered by Medill McCormick as chairman of the committee, except by a plank commending the Roosevelt-Pinchot conservation policy.

The policy of the Illinois progressives as to the presidency was modeled materially after the plan followed by the Ohio conference. The Illinois resolutions do not go so far as the Ohio declaration, which mentioned by name Roosevelt and La Follette.

ROOSEVELT WORKERS ARE TO DEMAND PRIMARIES

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 29.—Following the manifestation of Roosevelt sentiment in the Republican gatherings in Kansas City last week, a statewide organization for Roosevelt was planned Saturday. The state Roosevelt organization will ask primaries in any district in which the sentiment of the voters is in doubt. Subsidiary Roosevelt organizations will be formed in every congressional district and county of the state.

In a statement issued just before leaving for Jefferson City, Governor Hadley said:

"After conferring with representative Republicans from every congressional district and from a majority of the counties of the state, I am more than ever convinced that a large majority of the Republicans of the state desire Roosevelt's nomination and a large majortiy of the people want to see him the next President.

STATEWIDE ROOSEVELT MOVEMENT IN OKLAHOMA

McAlester, Okla., Jan. 29.—A movement to crystalize sentiment in Oklahoma for the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt for President was set on foot at a meeting held today at which representatives of 24 counties were present. A fund of more than $5,000 was subscribed for the purpose of promoting the movement.

GENERAL IS BOMB TARGET

Young Chinaman Fails in Attempted Assassination.

Tien-Tsin, China, Jan. 27.—An attempt was made this morning to assassinate Brigadier General Chang Huai Chih at the railroad station here. The general was not injured. The would-be assassin, who is a young Chinaman, apparently arrived here on the same train as Chang Huai Chih from Peking. The general on leaving the train proceeded to his brougham, which was in waiting. The assassin followed him and threw two bombs, which wrecked the carriage. The assailant fled, but was quickly surrounded by soldiers and police. He kept his pursuers at bay for some time with his revolver, but was finally overcome.

LABOR DENOUNCES HAYWOOD

Agitator Is Called Enemy—Is Due Here Monday.

Denver, Jan. 29.—William D. Haywood, former secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, who has been in Lawrence, Mass., working in the cause of the striking textile workers, was denounced by the Denver Trades and Labor association yesterday as an enemy of organized labor.

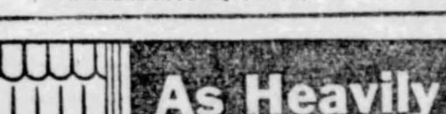
The resolution was adopted after evidence had been presented to show that Haywood had been quoted correctly in newspapers recently when he made statements attacking the American Federation of Labor because of its withdrawal of support from the McNamaras following their pleas of guilty in the Los Angeles dynamiting cases.

25 Lbs. GRANULATED SUGAR $1.00

About one year ago when we first advertised sugar at 4c per pound our competitors said "It will not last a month and the price will be raised, or the Harrison system will be out of business." Now some of our competitors are out of business, and we are growing steadily. Our sugar as well as any other groceries, also clothing, furniture, jewelry and other merchandise are still at the same prices. 5 bars Ivory Soap, 19 cents, $20.00 suit of clothes $8.75, solid gold 14-kt. ladies watch $9.50, ¼-karat genuine diamond ring $14.50 and up. We can save you ½ on anything you may need at any time. No matter where you live (city or country). WRITE FOR BOOKLET. THE HARRISON SYSTEM, Dept. B, 2nd Floor Pittsburg Life Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

AGENTS Here It Is

POCKET SEWING MACHINE



That's what Ed Hepper calls it. Sold 97 in few days. He's pleased. Retails at ridiculously low price. **100% PROFIT**

If you want a quick seller, one that gets the money easy, send now for confidential terms and FREE BOOKLET, "Inside information on the agency business." A few hours a day means many a dollar in your pocket. Send a postal. A. MATHEWS 6278 Wayne Street, DAYTON, OHIO

FRANCE-ITALY INCIDENT ENDS

Only Question Now Is Method of Delivering Prisoners.

Rome, Jan. 25.—The Franco-Italian incident, brought about by the seizure of Turkish doctors and nurses from the French steamer Manouba by Italian warships, is practically closed. The only question now being discussed is that of finding a method by which the Turkish prisoners can be released or delivered to the French authorities.

DO YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY?

A reservation of fertile valley land is now open in Mexico. Homesteads Free. Only requirement is to have five acres planted within five years. An authorized Improvement Co. will plant the bananas and market them on shares. Your share should bring $200 per acre annually. Apply immediately. Address the Rio Tonton Land Co., Block 414, Greensburg, Pa. They are distributors for the U. S. The land lies between the river and railroad. Climate fine, eternal spring, never hot—never cold. Abundant rainfall. Three crops a year. You need not go to Mexico.

EUROPE SOWS MORE WHEAT

Acreage Larger in Most Countries—Conditions Favorable.

Washington, Jan. 25.—The International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, Italy, has cabled the United States department of agriculture the following foreign crop information:

"The area sown to winter wheat in Belgium this season is 104 per cent of last season's area; in Spain, 95 per cent; in France, 112 per cent; in Great Britain, 106 per cent; in Canada, 97 per cent; in British India, 99 per cent. Weather conditions in the countries named are favorable for winter cereal crops and their germination is regular.

MAKES MILLION—QUITS LAW

Ex-Governor Black Announces He Will Retire to Farm April 1.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 24.—Having acquired $1,000,000, the limit of his ambition, according to his closest friends, Frank S. Black, once governor, will quit the practice of law April 1. "I will give up all business and devote myself to farming," said Mr. Black yesterday. "As for politics, I have been practically out of that for some time."

"BILLY" SUNDAY'S SON WEDS

Surprises Relatives by Marrying Harriet C. Mason, of Waterloo.

Warsaw, Ind., Jan. 24.—George M. Sunday, son of "Billy" Sunday, the evangelist, surprised his relatives and friends by marrying Miss Harriet C. Mason, of Waterloo, Ia., at Indianapolis. They returned to the Sunday home at Winona Lake yesterday.

IMPERIAL ARMY IS DEFEATED

Ten Thousand Put to Rout by Chinese Rebels.

San Francisco, Jan. 29.—An imperial army of 10,000 men, under General Chang Fun, was decisively defeated by a Canton republican army under General Wong Ching, near Ku Chan, yesterday, according to a cablegram received here today by the Chinese Free Press. Four hundred Manchus are reported to have been killed.

Edwards "REO" Steel Shingles "Tightcote" Galvanized

No other steel shingles in the world are Edwards "Tightcote" Galvanized. It is our own special process and it makes Edwards "REO" Steel Shingles wear as long as the building.

Each and every Edwards "REO" Steel Shingle is dipped in molten zinc after the shingle is made. Each of the four edges is as heavily galvanized as the two sides.

Not a microscopic point of Edwards "REO" Steel Shingles is exposed to the weather. They are rust-proof and acid-proof. They last three times as long as shingles cut out after the galvanizing has been done, and thus leaving raw edges open to rain and snow.

Edwards Interlocking "REO" Steel Shingles are made of high grade Bessemer Steel in sheets 5 to 12 feet long and 24 inches wide. Either painted or galvanized. All ready to put on. Hammer and nails all that is required. Anyone can do it. Can be applied over wood shingles or on sheathing 12 inches apart.

We agree to refund the amount paid in every case where a roof covered with Edwards Interlocking "REO" Steel Shingles is destroyed by lightning.

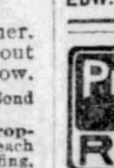
This guaranty is backed by our $10,000 Ironclad Bond and stands forever.

We have a special cash money-making proposition for the man who writes for it, in each community. If any of your buildings need roofing, you are the man. Send dimensions of your building and we will quote you cost of an Edwards Roof, freight prepaid. Write for offer now.

Send for Free Roofing Catalog No. 275.

The Edwards Manufacturing Company, 225-275 Lock St., Cincinnati, Ohio
Largest Manufacturers of Steel Roofing Material in the World (62)

DRUNKENNESS



The steady or periodical (spree) drinker **can be saved in 3 days** with his knowledge. Or secretly. My remedy is guaranteed. **Gentle, pleasant,** perfectly harmless. It does not matter how many years. This is the **genuine home Treatment,** medically endorsed and proved by a legion of testimonials. Book and particulars, **free,** postpaid. Address: EDW. J. WOODS, 534 Sixth Av. 940 L NewYork, N.Y.

PLANTEN'S C & C OR BLACK CAPSULES REMEDY FOR MEN

Wise Women & discreet men use our remedies, toilet necessities, rubber goods, appliances, etc. "HINTS and HELPS," illustrated catalog 2c. Address Webster Specialty Co N 39 Chicago

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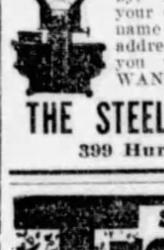

Bright, powerful, economical, odorless, smokeless. Every one guaranteed. The burner to READ, WRITE and WORK by. Indispensable in your home. If your dealer hasn't got them send his name and address and your name and address and we will mail as many as you want at 25c each. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

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Get our catalog before you buy. 1,200 acres in Nursery Stock, Fruit, Ornamental and Fruit Bearing Trees, Shrubs, Vines and Roses. Everything in the Nursery line. Free from all disease inspected by State Entomologist. Elegant catalog free. See what values we give you. Direct dealing insures you first cost and full satisfaction. Write for free book now—today. Address RATEKIN'S NURSERY CO., Dept. 109 Shenandoah, Iowa.

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SECRETS FOR WOMEN Send 2c stamp for catalog of RUBBER NECESSITIES, TOILET GOODS AND REMEDIES. FAIRBANK SUPPLY HOUSE, 6 B 60 Wabash Ave., Chicago

$3.50 Recipe Free, For Weak Men

Send Name and Address Today ---You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous.

I have in my possession a prescription for nervous debility, lack of vigor, weakened manhood, failing memory and lame back, brought on by excesses, unnatural drains, or the follies of youth, that has cured so many worn and nervous men right in their own homes—without any additional help or medicine—that I think every man who wishes to regain his manly power and virility, quickly and quietly, should have a copy. So I have determined to send a copy of the prescription free of charge, in a plain, ordinary sealed envelope to any man who will write me for it.

This prescription comes from a physician who has made a special study of men and I am convinced it is the surest-acting combination for the cure of deficient manhood and vigor failure ever put together.

I think I owe it to my fellow men to send them a copy in confidence so that any man anywhere who is weak and discouraged with repeated failures may stop drugging himself with harmful patent medicines, secure what I believe is the quickest-acting restorative, upbuilding, SPOT-TOUCHING remedy ever devised, and so cure himself at home quietly and quickly. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, 3938 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send you a copy of this splendid recipe in a plain ordinary envelope free of charge. A great many doctors would charge $3.00 to $5.00 for merely writing out a prescription like this—but I send it entirely free.

BED WETTING Completely cured, all ages. Box Penine, full directions FREE. MISSOURI REMEDY CO., Block 12 St. Louis, Mo.

MEN NO CURE—NO PAY in other words you only pay our small professional fee when **CURED AND SATISFIED.**

If You Suffer with Stricture, Varicocele, Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Ulcers, Sores, Skin Diseases, Chronic Discharge, Nervous Debility, Losses, Hydrocele, Phimosis, Rupture, Piles or Fistula, **LET US CURE YOU.** If you are on the down-grade, and lack the Energy, Vim, Vigor, and Snap that goes to make you a Manly Man and life worth the living, call or write for **Special Course of Medicine**—not a "cure-all" nostrum, but several different medicines—as many as we find advisable—prescribed to meet the complications and special needs of your individual case. After a fair trial should the treatment fail to meet all expectations, it costs you nothing.

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TELLS ABOUT **50,000 BOOKS FREE BY MAIL WORTH $10 TO ANY MAN**

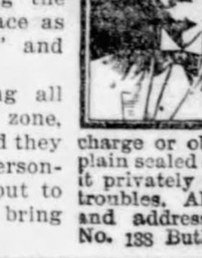
THE HOME CURE OF MEN'S AILMENTS

Every afflicted man, suffering from any **man disease,** should write quick for his copy of this **Wonderful Free Book.** It tells in plain, strong, simple words how any man can **privately cure himself at home,** of such diseases as Blood Poison (Inherited or Acquired), Vital Weakness, Loss of Power, Nervous Debility, Indiscretions, Organic or Contagious Disease, the After-effects of Fast Living; Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Bladder Troubles. No matter how long you have suffered; how old or stubborn your case; how often you have failed to find relief or how discouraged and down-hearted you are—**this book will be a revelation**—give you new hope—a new lease on life. It is chuck full of good, sound logic and advice—just the things you should know and follow. If you want your **old-time health, strength and manhood** restored, send **RIGHT NOW** for your copy of this **Great Guide to Health**—mailed **FREE,** postpaid in plain, sealed envelope.

DR. JOS. LISTER & CO., 903 Northwestern Bldg. Chicago, Ills., U. S. A.

This Home Recipe Cures Weak Men

Men Weakened and Discouraged by Effects of Early Errors and Excesses Send Name and Address For This FREE RECIPE.



I want this message to reach every man who is discouraged and disheartened by repeated failures the result of early indiscretions, past excesses carelessness, disease and neglect and let him know that I have a recipe that reaches the seat of the trouble and sets it bubbling with new life. And I want him to know that I will send this effective and invigorating prescription free to him, without cost charge or obligation, in a common every-day plain scaled envelope, so he can receive and use it privately at home and thus banish all his troubles. All he has to do is to send his name and address to me—Dr. Franklin Roberts No. 138 Butler Building, Marshall, Michigan.

Any Man May Easily Regain
LOST VITALITY

Strong, vigorous vitality, the crowning glory of mature, healthy manhood.

Do you know, reader, what this means to you?

If by these few simple inspired words (which every man may with profit read) I should be the means of pointing out to you or other men the straight and sure, if narrow, road to new manhood, new powers, new capacities for a better and more glorious physical and vital development, then in doing this I have rendered a great and lasting service to my fellow beings, and one which is infinite in its power for good.

This self-same VITALITY, this builder of mankind and manly vigor, may easily be regained and I will tell you how.

Have you ever stopped to consider that it is this VITAL FORCE which makes rugged men the real men that they are? It is this same MAN FORCE which is behind every great achievement in the world today, which gives the flower of our army and navy the courage to meet and face death unflinchingly, which gives the rough and rugged man of the plains that compelling power to rescue at all odds a loved one from some great peril, as our illustration here portrays, and it is this self-same, identical VITAL VIGOR which I must impart to you, reader, if you are not the man you should be.

Therefore, if I give you new vitality, I make you young again and keep you feeling young the balance of your days. By increasing your vital supply, I soon have you answering, "Simply feeling fine" to your friends' morning greetings, while they in their turn will secretly marvel at the wondrous change for the better which has come over you. A thoroughly vital manly man is the greatest inspiration in the world; his power and fascination are felt by all women and all men alike who are near him. Nothing but death can conquer the giant of strength and manly vigor. On the other hand, how different with the half-man, the neurasthenic degenerate who is burning up his vitality in dissipation and excesses! Is there any sight more pitiable, more repellant to one's sense of decency than the weakling who deliberately kills his manhood and self-respect by acts of willful debauchery? Such a man has neither my sympathy nor can he profit by what wisdom I can impart. But any man who is willing to make a fair, square fight for the return of his lost vitality and lost manhood, who will promise faithfully and honestly to discontinue any debasing practices or excesses he may be indulging, who will help me thus by helping himself to such, no matter how dependent he may be, no matter how weak and debilitated, no matter what years of folly have passed, to such a man I can offer all the encouragement in the world. Just lead a decent man's life, my friend, and then increase your VITALITY. All else will come.

I make and distribute a vitalizing appliance which I call a HEALTH BELT. I do not want you to get one of these HEALTH BELTS now nor tomorrow nor next week for that matter, but first wish you to write for or call and get one of my little free books. I want you to thus have my whole story of this subject of VITALITY, so that you may judge for yourself. My HEALTH BELT, with suspensory attachment, is a complete treatment in itself; that is, you place it comfortably around your waist nights when you go to bed and wear it all the time when you are asleep. The vitality which it produces and sends into your system hour after hour is felt as it flows in. There is no shock, but merely a pleasant, warm, soothing sensation, which induces a sound refreshing sleep. Weak back often disappears at once, and a better feeling is immediately experienced. Two or three months' wear is usually sufficient. The cost is nominal. With special attachments my HEALTH BELT is used by women as well as men for rheumatism, kidney, liver, stomach, bladder disorders, etc.

Let Me Send You THIS BOOK Free

My book, as described above, will be sent in plain sealed envelope to anyone who fills in the below coupon. It is fully illustrated with photo reproductions, printed on fine coated paper, and should be read by every man, young, middle aged or elderly, whether ailing or strong. Write or call today. Hours, 9 to 6; Sundays 10 to 1.

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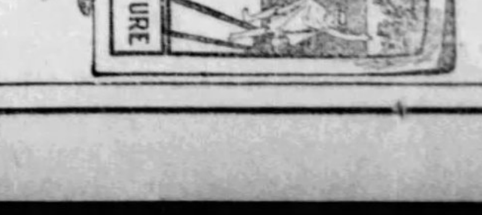
Dear Sirs:—Please forward me your Book, as advertised, free.



NAME............

ADDRESS............

The Peace Page.

OUR COOK BOOK

By BLADE HOUSEKEEPERS

Home Made Yeast.

In the morning put one-half cup of dry yeast to soak in enough lukewarm water to cover it. If you do not have home-made yeast, a few cakes of some good commercial yeast will do. Then take a pint of hops and boil in a pint of water for about 20 minutes. Keep them covered and boil slowly. Then take one pint of flour and scald with the hop water, being careful not to get the leaves in. The scalded flour should be a thick batter. Beat it thoroughly and let it cool so there will be no danger of scalding, and then stir in the yeast. Let it rise and then, when light, stir it down. Let it rise again, then thicken with cornmeal until it makes a stiff batter. Roll it out like cookies, cut in squares and spread on a cloth and dry in an airy room, free from frost. When thoroughly dry place in an airtight vessel.—Lora, Ohio.

Home Made Bread.

In the evening put one-fourth cup of dry yeast to soak in enough lukewarm water to cover it. Then pare three medium-sized potatoes and boil them. Wash them well, add one cup of flour and scald with the water the potatoes were boiled in. Beat well and when cool add the soaked yeast, beating it in thoroughly. Cover and let stand until morning. Then add two quarts of warm water and a tablespoon rounded full of salt. One-fourth cup of sugar and lard the size of a small egg will often improve the bread. Beat in enough flour to make a thick batter. Let it rise and when light add flour slowly and knead. Then let it rise again and mold into loaves. When light, bake in a moderate oven for one hour. This will make four good sized loaves. The kneading should continue for a full half-hour at least. During the whole process the bread should be kept warm and covered closely to exclude the air.—E. L. H., Ohio.

Hickory Nut Cake.

The ingredients are one cup of sugar one-half cup of butter, one cup of buttermilk or sour milk, two cups of flour, one teaspoonful of soda and one egg. The filling for this cake requires one cup of chopped hickory nut meats, one cup of buttermilk and one cup of sugar. Boil this mixture until thick and spread between the layers of the cake.—E. L. W., Iowa.

Mock Lemon Pie.

One egg, one heaping teaspoon of flour and one teacup of sugar are the ingredients. Beat these will, then add one tablespoon of sharp vinegar and a cup of cold water. Flavor with nutmeg and make in one crust.—Mrs. M. Armstrong, South Dakota.

Cheese Recipe Wanted.

"I wish you would publish complete instructions for making cheese for family use. My mother used to make ours, but I have forgotten the details."—A. F. R., Mich.

Can anyone send us such instructions? We believe they will be of use to farmers generally.—Editor.

Buckwheat Without Buttermilk.

Put warm water in a crock with one-half cup of home-made yeast or one-half cake of yeast from the store. Add two tablespoons of sugar and salt as you would for any other bread. This should be done at night. Set in a warm place. The first morning the cakes will not be so good but leave a pint of the batter for the next night. Repeat as before only leaving out the yeast. If it should raise and run over or seem too light, leave out the sugar also and put in one teaspoon of soda in the morning, stirring easily, so it will still be light. You will only have to put fresh yeast in occasionally as the sugar and salt keep it going. Have your griddle hot and you will have fine brown cakes.—Mrs. L. S., W. Va.

Scotch Scones.

This recipe was obtained from an old woman just here from Scotland. One egg, one tablespoon of sugar, one of butter a pinch of salt, one teaspoon of soda, one of cream of tartar and one cup of sweet milk. Mix the dry ingredients with a cup of flour, add water and then enough flour to roll nicely. Make into round cakes and brown on pan cake griddle.

A recipe for "drop cakes" is wanted by a reader.

Our Correspondents

"So few of us are thankful enough for our blessings; and so few of us speak kind words at the right time and the right place; no matter how hard any of us are, we will always melt to kindness," writes Mrs. E. F. Bowman, of Virginia. It would be such a splendid thing if we could all make a habit of saying kind things and thinking kind thoughts.

You should be proud of your state, Blue Bell of West Virginia, and of all that goes to make it what it is. Since you like it, country life is the best for you.

"Will someone please send a recipe for removing the stains of canned peach juice from white silk without injury to the silk?" asks Aunt Libbie.

The Grumbler of Illinois wrote a cheery, courageous letter with a keen philosophy for the new year. We regret that the lateness in sending it prevented its publication.

We will try to find the lines you requested and if we do so we shall mail them to you, V. B. L., Indiana.

Beulah would like to know how to make a tea-cozy, such as English women use with their tea services. Can anyone help us with the directions? Thank you for the flowers. They were as sweet-scented as the day they started, I am sure.

If we can help you with any suggestions we shall be very glad to do so. Let us know how things are going with you, E. J. S. of Colorado, for we shall be interested.

You have a full and beautiful life, Ada Parker, and with your manifold duties with the little one and those who depend on you for cheer you ought to be a very happy and contented woman.

O. C. S. of Pennsylvania, will you please see if you can find any pictures of the newspaper run by women of which you wrote us?

Will someone please supply the address of Mrs. Harriet Wildman, a pioneer of Greene county, Pa., for the editor again?

Will Marsh of Tennessee please send full name and address to the editor?

MERRY-GO-ROUND

EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S TAILOR SHOP.

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
To all the people you can,
In all the ways you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

HOME OF ANDREW JOHNSON

Dear M. G. R.'s—I live in a town that has much of historical interest and I have decided that it is time to share some of these things about my home town with all you readers. Greenville, Tenn., is an interesting place, mainly for the reason that it was the home of Andrew Johnson. It was to this town that Mr. Johnson came from North Carolina in 1826, when a boy of 18. It was here that he made his start in life in an humble tailor shop. The building is a small one-room structure, frame, with a single door and two small windows in the front. A big brick chimney is at the end. It fronts a rather obscure street, called East Depot street, in an unfrequented part of town, near a shallow creek. A narrow yard separates the building from the sidewalk and a wind-swept, time-worn remnant of a former shade tree adorns or rather marks it. The signboard is a dingy, ancient affair, fastened by nails well rusted with age. Though almost faded, the lettering is good and bears the modest message, "A. Johnson, Tailor." The house and surroundings show the decay and dilapidation of over three-quarters of a century, but it is preserved by the present owner, Mr. Andrew Johnson Patterson, a grandson of the President.

The monument at the grave of the ex-President is an interesting sequel. It is situated on a lofty eminence, one-half mile out of town, and was the selection of Mr. Johnson. It is a white marble shaft crowned by an eagle and a flag and faces the south. Midway below is a scroll representing the American constitution, followed by the names of the offices held by the President. Below is the inscription: "His Faith in the People Never Wavered." Sloping away from this in all directions is a national cemetery of 15 acres surrounded by a concrete wall and a concrete lodge within, built by the federal government at a cost of $31,000. The house and the monument are visited yearly by many tourists, and since the federal government has taken over the cemetery the interest has increased. The late representative, Walter P. Brownlow, of Tennessee, was responsible for the taking over of this cemetery by the government.—H. G. M., Tennessee.

A SPLENDID HOBBY

Dear M. G. R's—Will you admit a schoolma'am to your happy circle? I have long been a silent reader and as I wrote once and my letter was not interesting enough to be printed I have felt rather timid about venturing again. When I get The Blade I always turn first to the Peace Page to read the cheery letters. I think that's a good way to drive away the blues. The letters from the west are especially interesting to me, as I have friends and relatives living there. I also enjoy immensely all the cheerful remarks that I find in any of the letters. Vinton, the city in which I live, is situated on the Cedar rived in Iowa, which to me is the best state in the Union. We have fine schools and a new courthouse. The State college for the blind is located here. I will proceed to tell you a little something of myself. I am about five feet five inches tall, weight about 125 pounds, have dark hair and grey eyes. Even if I am not handsome I can cook. My brother often laughs at me for my first attempt to make apple pie. But I can do it now. You have all been talking about your hobbies. I do not know that I have any unless they are keeping house and neatness. I always help my mother with the housework when I am at home and I like it very much. I believe every girl ought to know how to work even if she never has to do it. So that is why I made housework my hobby. I made myself like it and be interested in it.—R. B., Vinton, Iowa.

IDEAS OF A BRONCHO BUSTER

Dear M. G. R.'s—If you have a pony on the M. G. R. I will swing into the saddle for a short ride. I couldn't ride in a seat and feel right about it because you all know a cowpuncher never feels at home unless he has a horse between his knees. I will introduce myself. I am a young cowpuncher of the middle west in the good old state of Iowa. Like Babe from Indiana, I am the baby of the family, or was at one time, but I still go by the name of Babe. I am 19 years old and I weigh 155 pounds. Let Blue Eyes from West Virginia bear in mind that out in Iowa there is a cowboy who delights in helping his mother with the dishes. If the "Grand United Order of Ardent Lovers of Dishwashing" is organized into a club on the Peace Page, I want to join. That is, if my sex doesn't disqualify me. It is my idea that every mother should bring her boys up with both hands in the dishwater. It is no disgrace for a boy to know how to keep house; in fact I have found it very useful. My mother brought up seven boys that way. My hobby is honesty, if I have one. The one joy for a cowpuncher is to run a bunch of bronchos into the corral, rope and saddle the one he wants to ride, then take him out into the open and swing into the saddle and put the spurs to him and cure him of his pranks. If he can ride him without "pulling leather," as we call it, he is a good one. Probably some of the readers will not know what "pulling leather" means so I will tell you. If you hold by the horn of the saddle or have a rope or strap around the pony's neck to hold to or buckle the stirrups together underneath the horse without pulling his mouth. These and a good many other little tricks are a great advantage in riding a bad horse.

If it proves to be as much sport to ride a wooden pony on the Merry-Go-Round as it is riding the real thing, I will buckle on my spurs and my shooting irons and be with you again, to tell you of a stampede and a hard night's ride.—Babe of the Middle West.

To Make Rag Carpets

First, have the rags clean. Then tear or cut such rags as calico or muslin about three-fourths of an inch in width. Heavier goods must be cut finer so the rags will weave in as nearly alike as possible. If you want a carpet that will wash be sure to get the chain or warp of some color that will not fade in washing. Cut the rags, winding them without sewing until you have some of all the colors that you expect to use. Then mix the different colors as you sew the rags. It makes a very neat carpet if good care is taken to mix them evenly—that is, have every ball of rags as near alike as you can. The best way to dye the rags is to get some standard dyes and follow directions. If you want a light carpet, of course you will have to get light chain and use a number of light rags. For a medium shade use a light chain and dark rags. Use only cotton rags and cut as directed. One and one-fourth pounds of rags and one-half pound of warp will be required for every yard of carpet.—Mrs. A. V., Kentucky.

If these directions are not clearly understood, the young housekeeper will please write again and we will try to explain them to her. The directions for making rugs out of woolen rags would be very acceptable for this page, Mrs. A. V.—Editor.

POETS' CORNER

THE HAND THAT RULES THE WORLD

By William Ross Wallace.

I.

Blessings on the hand of woman!
Angels guard its strength and grace,
In the palace, cottage, hovel—
Oh, no matter where the place!
Would that never storms assailed it,
Rainbows ever round it curled,
For the hand that rocks the cradle
Is the hand that rules the world.

II.

Infancy's the tender fountain;
Power may with beauty flow;
Mother's first to guide the streamlets;
From them souls unresting grow—
Grow on for the good or evil,
Sunshine streamed or darkness hurled,
For the hand that rocks the cradle
Is the hand that rules the world.

III.

Woman, how divine your mission
Here upon our natal sod!
Keep, oh keep the young heart open
Always to the breath of God!
All true trophies of the ages
Are from mother-love impearled,
For the hand that rocks the cradle
Is the hand that rules the world.

IV.

Blessings on the hand of woman!
Fathers, sons and daughters cry;
And the sacred song is mingled
With the worship in the sky—
Mingles where no tempest darkens,
Rainbows evermore are hurled.
For the hand that rocks the crade
Is the hand that rules the world.

IS THERE ANY ROOM IN HEAVEN?

Author Unknown.

"Run along now, dear, don't bother;
There are callers at the door,"
Fashion's mother told her baby—
"Don't fret mamma any more."
Daddy's full of business worries;
"Run along; you're in the way!"
Baby's little heart was breaking,
And each night she'd sadly say:.

Chorus.

"Is there any room in heaven
For a little girl like me?
Where there won't be business worries,
Where there's no society?
Good night, mamma—good night, papa,
You don't understand, you see;
Is there any room in heaven
For a little girl like me!"

In a home of wealth and splendor,
Baby's ill, and hearts are sad;
God forgive you, thoughtless "mamma!"
God forgive you, busy "dad!"
Then the baby whispered softly:
"Is there any room for me?
When they take me up to heaven
Will the angels hear my plea?"

MARY OF THE WILD MOOR

Author Unknown.

It was on one cold winter's night,
As the wind blew across the wild moor,
When Mary came wandering home with her babe
'Till she came to her own father's door,
"O, Father; Dear Father!" she cried,
"Come down and open the door,
Or the child in my arms will perish and die
By the winds that blow across the wild moor."

Oh! why did I leave this dear spot
Where once I was happy and free,
Now doomed to roam without friends or a home,
And no one to take pity on me,
The old man was deaf to her cries,
Not a sound of her voice reached his ears,
But the watch dog did howl and the village bell tolled
And the wind blew across the wild moor.

But how must the old man have felt,
When he came to the door in the morn,
Poor Mary was dead, but the child was alive
Closely pressed in its dead mother's arms.
Half frantic he tore his gray hair,
And the tears down his cheeks they did pour
Saying, "This cold winter's night she perished and died
By the wind that blew across the wild moor!"

The old man in grief pined away,
And the child to its mother went soon
And no one they say has lived there to this day,
And the cottage to ruin has gone.
The villagers point out the spot
Where the willow droops over the door,
Saying, "There Mary died, a gay village bride,
By the wind that blew across the wild moor."

THE SONG I USED TO SING

Author Unknown.

O let me sing tonight, mother, the song I used to sing,
When hope was bright and the heart as light
As a bird upon the wing.
I know thou'lt miss the voice, mother,
that warbled with me the strain,
But let me sing tonight, mother, that dear old song again!

I know 'twill bring sad thoughts mother, and thy tears may fall like rain,
For a loving eye and a fair young face thou ne'er mayst see again,
But I'd have thee send each tear, mother, back to its secret cell,
And let me sing tonight, mother, the song she loved so well!

It will bring brighter dreams of the past, mother,
Bright dreams of the joyous past;
When hope all rainbow-hued, mother
Her halo 'round me cast,
I know the light grows dim, mother,
But still I fondly cling
To the bright dreams that come back, mother,
With the song I used to sing!

As I sing that song of joy, mother,
Faith upward lifts its eye;
Toward the land of rest, mother,
Where hope can never die;
Where ties that strongly bind, mother
May ne'er be riven in twain;
Where tears are dried and the heart mother,
May never know sorrow again.

Then let me sing tonight, mother,
That cherished song of old;
And pray when I sleep at last, mother,
By her side all silent and cold,
Our spirits may meet ne'er to part,
Where heaven-born music rings,
And our voices be mingled there, mother,
In the songs the angels sing.

POEMS REQUESTED

A reader desires Kitty of the Glen, of which the first lines run, "The moon is out tonight, love, so meet me with a smile."

Three poems are called for, Row Us Over the Tide, Falling Leaf, and White Man, Let Me Go.

The hymn with the lines, "Hear the royal proclamation, the glad tidings of salvation," is wanted.

Can anyone supply The Old Musician and His Harp? The first line, "Bring my harp to me again," may give a clue.

A poem with the line, "There's a lone green mound in the church-yard," is wanted by a reader.

An old poem beginning, "Oh, were you ne'er a school boy?" is requested.

A REAL CHILDHOOD

Dear Blade Readers.—My father has taken The Blade most of the time since I was a very small child, and before I could read I could tell the paper from the others by the pictures at the top for then, as now, the man was hammering at the anvil and the man at the left had begun cutting grain. The cows, too, must be rather old for I am past forty years of age and father enjoys having my children read aloud from The Blade. One of my daughters has several books filled with poems gathered from the poets' corner.

As I look at the paper my mind goes back over the years and again I seem to be in the old log house with its cozy sitting room, the walls of which were papered with newspapers, many of them The Toledo Weekly Blade, for mother as well as all the neighbor women as far as I can remember used only newspapers to adorn their walls; and I think they did not turn yellow as quickly when exposed to the light as the papers do now. I can see the bright rag carpet and all the unpainted woodwork scoured to a fine state of whiteness, for mother was nothing if not clean and used a great amount of soft soap, sand and elbow grease. I remember well my childish pleasures and troubles. I will tell you of some. In summer it was an endless delight to wade in the pond back of the barn and catch pollywogs. We always had calves to feed my sister and I always broke two or three to lead and drive. We had them taught to "gee" and "haw" and "whoa," for as father always had a yoke of oxen we knew how to train the calves.

Now about my troubles. Father was a little bald, and he had a lock of long hair to comb over the bald place hoping, as some gentlemen do, to deceive the public; and on rainy days while he reads the Blade I liked to comb his hair. I often braided the long lock and had it crimped; but one day a new idea came to me. I would make a curl. So I dampened it and carefully wound it around the comb, then held it patiently for what seemed to my little arms a long time. But, alas! when I undertook to get it off the comb my trouble began. At last father had to cut off the lock while I cried with all my might. There was no word of reproof from father but he made no further attempt to deceive anyone about his hair.

Then one cold winter day I amused myself by dressing up the cat in a doll's dress. She looked so funny that I let her down to walk and she gave me the slip, got out of doors and ran under the kitchen. It was of boards and she caught her dress on a nail, and we had a dreadful time, mother and one of the older girls digging the banking away and getting her out. Between the howls the cat was giving and the scolding that mother gave to me I was nearly frantic, for mother had plenty to do with her large family without digging out cats in the cold. When the excitement was over and the dress restored to my dear rosy cheeked dolly, Dew Drops, mother relieved her mind by saying, "Now, for pity's sake don't ever dress up another cat," and I never did.—Old Tamarac.—Mich.

A Paragraph or Two

The sixth sense is knowing enough to get in out of the wet.

An Iowa woman laughed so long over a story told by her daughter that she had to be chloroformed. Evidently she had never heard it before.

What you did yesterday doesn't count for much. What are you doing today?

Having made a failure of her suffrage farm Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont is going to try something easy—running a newspaper.

Sometimes absurdities attract more attention than common sense.

True love never runs smooth in fiction. It would make the story too short.

We admire Dr. Mary Walker for one thing, anyway. She doesn't stand with her hands in her trousers pockets when she is having her picture taken.

Churning in these days must possess about the same fascination as digging gold.

There is no such thing as biliousness, says a doctor. Then what is the matter with some people?

Girls in the Wisconsin university are to be taught how to rest. Maybe they will convey the information they receive to mother. That would be a happy thought.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO:
Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good cheer.

INFORMATION ABOUT FLORIDA

Friends: Some time ago I noticed on the Peace Page some inquiry about Florida and as I lived there 12 years I possibly could say something that would be of benefit to some of the readers that are thinking of making their home in Florida in the near future. The climate is delightful and I think that I can safely say that there is more sunshine there than in any other state in the Union. However, I think I hear you saying "One cannot live on climate alone," which is quite true. You do not have to buy as much clothing, very little fuel and one does not require as much food in a tropical climate as in the colder climates. My advice to people who have not yet been there is not to buy any land through agents. Go and see for yourself; first, for there are acres of land in Florida that are absolutely worthless, but there are localities where one can buy land that will, if properly tilled, grow almost any kind of a crop. Fruits of all kinds, except apples, will grow, but you must go below the frost line if you succeed in growing vegetables and fruit. By so doing you will be ready to harvest your crop in February or March and get the benefit of the high prices in the northern markets. You will need to have money to live on until you harvest your crops, for one cannot step out there and get work on the farm or in the factory as you can in the north. One will not find conditions like the northern situation. Anyone with some money and a lot of push can do well, but every state has its drawbacks and it also has its redeeming qualities. To my mind, Florida's greatest inducement is her beautiful climate and as I look out over the fields today, covered with snow, all vegetation dead apparently, I can but think of Florida, with her roses in bloom and her orange trees full of fruit for the harvest. And I stop and think what a wonderful Creator he must be who can create a world like this, with its varied climates and vast resources adapted to the needs of all.—H. B. P., Mich.

PLEA FOR COUNTRY LIFE

For some time I have been thinking I would write to the Cozy Corner about my hobby, which is making the best of country life. Some people seem to like city life, but I love the country and my hobby has been a gradual upgrowth from that love. We can make a country home as enjoyable as we make a city home by keeping it neat and clean. Hang pictures and mottoes on the walls and have good books to read. But, above all, keep ourselves cheery, for it is our cheeriness that makes country life pleasant even for those who do not care for it. It was never intended that we should go around with long faces, but that we should hold our hands up and give a smile and a kind word to everyone. Add to this that we go to church on Sunday and meet our neighbors and talk over things with them. we have laid down a program that is not unpleasing for country life. Of course, I add to these things the fact that I like to live where I can raise cows and chickens and where my husband can raise his wheat, corn and cotton. And the exercise that I can get in the country is what I like, for it keeps me healthy. Try country life. Give it a fair trial and see if you don't like it as well as your cities with their narrow streets, their rush and roar and their heartbreaks.—L. L. A., N. C.

MOTHER AND HER BABIES

Dear Readers of the Peace Page—As this is my first attempt at writing a letter to any paper, you will excuse me if this isn't "just so." I am a mother of three children, two boys, aged 7 and 4, and a baby girl six months old. We think she is the dearest baby in the world. Merry May Lady, you are not the only mother who sings to keep baby in a good humor, for I do the same. I have also found a good way to keep the older children quiet while trying to get baby to sleep, which is a hard task when they are kept indoors these cold days. I get them to sit down and then I sing some favorite songs, at the same time sing baby to sleep. But maybe that doesn't sound good to some mothers who don't believe in rocking the baby. Well, my motto is, "Do everything the way you can do it the best and easiest."

Talking of hobbies, I think mine is having a place for everything and everything in its place. I am simply "daffy" about that, as my husband would put it, although he doesn't kick when he finds his collars, ties, etc., in the right place. I am very fond of music and reading. My husband plays the violin and I the piano. As we live on a farm and are at home nearly every evening, we spend the time quite pleasantly. We all like to sing, even the baby, but I wouldn't promise a very good tune when she chimes in.—Mother of Three, From Indiana.

A WORD FOR SOUTHERNERS

Good morning to all the readers of The Peace Page. I do not care to ride on the M. G. R., but I see an empty chair in the Cozy Corner, so I'll sit down for a few minutes. This is my first visit, so will tell you that I live in East Tennessee, 11 miles west of the natonal soldiers' home. A few yards south of my home is a natural bridge. On the north side of this bridge the water sinks and on the south side it comes out again at several places and a few feet below all flow together and form one stream, which goes on south and helps turn a mill one mile away. It is several feet from where the water sinks to where it comes out again. There is a wagon road across the center of this bridge, with fence and trees on either side. What is underneath besides water we do not know, but we are sure there is water. It is several feet higher than the land on the north and south of it and connects the land on the east and west. From its appearance one would suppose it had been built by man, but the oldest citizens say it has always been known as the natural bridge, so no doubt it is the handiwork of God.

The southern folks are thought to be "away behind," but the people of the north and west are learning better, much to their surprise. We have good church-houses, good schools, rural free delivery, telephones, automobiles are being used to a great extent, and the end is not yet.

Most of my leisure moments are spent in reading and writing, which I think is profitable. I also enjoy driving. "Duck of Kentucky," let me say that your fondness for Virginia will be greater after you visit there once than it is now, if your visit is as enjoyable as was mine over two years ago. Will not say the valley of Virginia has no equal, but will say it surely has no superior for genuine Christian hospitality. If you all have enjoyed this talk and the editor gives me a "passing grade," I may come again. With best wishes to all, I will sign my favorite name, which is—Ruth.

A TEACHER'S OBSERVATIONS

Cozy Corner Friends—I am teaching at Mohawk, in the southern part of our so-called "Little Mountain State." This is a coal mining section, and of course, a little rough, not an unusual condition where large numbers of men are employed; a knock-down or two every payday. There is plenty of whisky, and its evil effects are apparent. But there is another side to the story. The people are enthusiastic church-goers. They come distances of ten miles on mules. I attended one of their services. It lasted from 10 until 3:30 o'clock. We had a couple of recesses, but no pie or cake, which, by the way, goes pretty well on Sunday. There was preaching by three of the good brethren — almost anyone is classed as a preacher here. Then came the service of the Lord's supper; after this footwashing, which was something new to me. We see nothing like that in Northern West Virginia. Another revelation to me is that nearly all the women smoke, especially the old ones. It is not uncommon to see a thick haze of smoke rising from their pipes before they leave the house of worship.

There are several teachers here from the northern counties. They permit you to begin school in July, if you care to, and they pay good wages. I do not agree with "Virginia Boy," who says teaching is not a pleasure. I believe it is like everything else—what one makes it.—Grey-Eyed Rambler.

PRAISE FOR REED CITY.

Dear Cozy Corner—I have lived in the vicinity of Reed City for 35 years, in times when the deer and bear and other wild animals came in sight of our homes, but the woods have nearly all been cleared away and of course the wild animals have had to move on to other wilds. But we have in place of the beautiful wilderness a present land of plenty. Fruit grows in abundance and with the present interest taken in improving the soil of our light farm lands and the good soil of other land, made so by nature, is bringing Reed City up to a fine standard as a business place and a home for its people. We have for attractions many small lakes and trout streams and a state fish hatchery near. We also have the No-Che-Mo springs near the city.—D. I. S., Reed City, Mich.

A Weather Prophet

It is a delightful little old folklore story which makes a weather prophet of the woodchuck, or groundhog, as he is more popularly called.

Early in the autumn the woodchuck goes to sleep in his winter quarters. He curls himself up in a little ball, with his nose under his paws so that he can keep his toes warm by breathing on them. Here he sleeps snugly all winter, and then, so the story goes, he wakes up suddenly on February 2, stretches himself, and at last creeps out of his cozy nest to see what it looks like outdoors. If he

finds it cold and wet, the earth covered with snow, and heavy, gray clouds, he feels certain that soon the ground will be warm and the violets will wake up and rub their eyes. But if the sun is shining brightly and he sees his own shadow the first thing after leaving his burrow, he settles down for another six weeks' nap—which means a cold, wet season.

This little weather prophet doesn't always hit it just right, but neither does the weather bureau, for that matter. It's a pretty tradition, anyway.

THE BLADE BOYS AND GIRLS

Wants to Read Good Books.

Dear Blade Readers.—I am a North Carolina girl, and I am 11 years old. I don't think many of the boys and girls are having as cold weather as we are having here, now. It has been close to zero for ten days, and the ground is covered with sleet. I do not think the cold weather is good for my pets. I have four, a dog and cat and two white hens. I have a hobby just like the grown-ups, and that is reading. Every winter I am going to read some good books. This year I have read several. I am not going to talk any more this time, for it is my first. I don't want you to get tired of me.—Jeannette Longmyer, N. C.

Feeds the Birds.

Dear boys and girls.—I am a little boy nine years old. I live on a farm in West Virginia where there are fine places to play. I have two sisters, Pearl and Jessie. Jessie is three months old, and Pearl is four years. We have a little dog named Jack and two cats called Tommy and Nigger. Last summer we had two rabbits, named Bunny and Bobby. They were white as snow and had pink eyes. Something bit one in the head and it died. Then the other rabbit went to the woods and found a wild mate. I could see them come down to the edge of the woods and hop about. The white one would come down to the house and get bread to eat. You see, he wasn't afraid of us. He would even come and get the bread out of our hands. There is snow on the ground now, and I see many snowbirds and red birds from the window. Sometimes I put crumbs on the window sill. The other day when I did that a great big red bird came and ate them all. This is the very first time in all my life that I have written to a paper, and I am going to stop now before anybody gets tired. —Nay Corathers, W. Va.

Has Eight Brothers.

Dear Readers—I have lived in Wisconsin with the beautiful Mississippi river on one side and the big beautiful bluffs on the other side. I don't believe a person could live in a prettier place and I wouldn't care to try, anyhow. I have the nicest time for I have plenty of playmates in my own family. I have eight brothers and one sister. I go to school right along and have gotten as far as the fifth grade. If you like this I'll try still harder next time.—Esther R. B. Wisconsin.

Finds Mother a Companion.

I don't know whether anyone as young as I am writes to your paper or not, but if the big people don't mind and will wait a minute I will talk a little while. We are having a cold snap here and there has been a big snow. Papa said if I was big enough to coast he'd make me a sled, but I am too small. Mamma said she would coast with me. She likes to wade around in the snow more than lots of the children from school. It is lots of fun to play with mother, she always does such nice things. There were some poor little birds out in the snow and mamma gave them some bread crumbs. Old Santa Claus came to see us and brought me several things. Next Christmas I want a goat to hitch to my go-cart. I haven't any pets except an old rooster, and he is apt to freeze this weather. My real name is big enough to almost take up a page. —James Franklin Hougland, Indiana.

Lonely Little Girl.

Dear Readers—Mother and father have taken The Blade since they started to keep house, which is 16 years ago, and I have grown old enough to enjoy reading the letters now. I am the only child and sometimes I feel rather lonesome and wish there were some other children near or in the house to play with me. It's lonely to be the only young person in a house. I have quite a few pets and my favorite one is a little dog named Tip. I live a mile and a half from school, but I go every day when it isn't cold. On the cold days my father takes me and brings me back, and he keeps me warm.—Esther Gast, Iowa.

SHORT AND SWEET

S. G. Carr, Mich.—You were a plucky little chap to walk so far to school and not mind it. Keep on doing things, even if they are hard to do, and you will win out.

Beatrice Russell, New York—Come again, whether you see your letter in print or not. It's only by writing many times that you will finally succeed.

Millie Blackwell, Virginia—We are glad you like the page, and you can help us to keep it so everyone will like it if you will write us letters without minding the waste basket.

Ella Bellows, Mich.—You see, even if this was your fifth letter you are gaining something, for it was better than any of the others. Some day you will write such an interesting letter that everyone will want to read it. We like your motto.

Sallie Jack—Write to us again, even though your letters don't always come out in print. We enjoy them.

Bessie Larabas, Vermont—You are not forgotten for a moment, though you do live "way off in Vermont." Even if we cannot publish your song send us a copy and let us read it, for we know we shall enjoy it.

Gladys of Ohio—You live near the most interesting place, for many people would give a great deal to see that school. If we lived there we should try to learn something of the industrial school for ourselves.

Brown Eyes of Minnesota—We think the way you do about living in the country. A person can have more real fun in the country than in the city.

A. E. of West Virginia—153 acres is a large farm for one little girl to live on, and it's no wonder that you like it. Tell us something about the hills of West Virginia.

Cora Silur, N. C.—Write us a letter and describe your country. If you can tell us enough interesting things about it, we shall be very glad to print the letter.

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J. J. BEAUCHAMP, 2583 8th Ave., New York City.

OIL PROMOTERS SENTENCED

Cleveland, Jan. 30.—Charles A. Sandals and Albert S. Griffin, found guilty of using the mails to defraud in selling stock of the Sterling Oil Co., were yesterday sentenced to spend three years in Leavenworth prison by Federal Judge John M. Killits. They were given 50 days in which to appeal the case.

OPPOSE CHILD'S WELFARE BUREAU

Southern Cotton Mill Proprietors at Bottom of Fight on Borah's Bill.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The bill to establish a children's bureau in the department of Commerce and Labor, for the investigation of matters which involve the welfare of children and child labor, is meeting with bitter opposition in the senate. The opposition comes from a quarter which gives it peculiar significance in the minds of those who have the success of the bill at heart. It is apparent to those who have followed the debate in the senate that there is a fear on the part of owners of cotton mills in the south that the proposed children's bureau will result in the publication of facts about child labor which will cause widespread demand for radical legislation to change existing conditions. The friends of the bill do not charge that its opponents are actuated by a desire to protect the mill owners, although it is well understood that they hold rather strong opinions on the subject.

Senator Borah, of Idaho, is the author of the present bill and has spoken for and defended it on the floor. He said today that he was hopeful of being able to pass the bill in the senate. By unanimous consent, the measure will be voted upon Tuesday. A similar bill has been introduced in the house by Representative Peters, of Massachusetts, and has been favorably reported. It is said that the sentiment of the house is overwhelmingly in favor of it. The particular feature which has aroused the fear of the cotton mill owners is that provision which authorizes the bureau to investigate dangerous occupations, accidents and diseases of children and their employment.

Senator Borah told his colleagues that the bill was directed at no particular part of the country and did not think that the conditions of child labor in some of the southern states were any worse than those in some of the northern states.

"If there are conditions which we ought to know," he said, "certainly there is no one who is so well prepared to take care of that and deal with it as the national government. It cannot legislate. No one proposes to legislate. It cannot interfere with the relation of mother and child. No one proposes to do that. It cannot interfere with the condition of the home, and no one proposed to do it. But if the facts are gathered and the information is at hand the representatives of the respective states will be fully informed, if they see fit to enacr any legislation. There is where the legislation must be had. It is upon that principle that this bill is built."

The leading opponent of the bill thus far has been Senator Bailey, of Texas. He made a long speech last Wednesday against the measure, arguing that it was an invasion of the state's rights. Senator Heyburn, a colleague of Senator Borah, also opposed the bill, on the general ground that he is against innovations or any extension of the government function. One of the most bitter attacks on the bill was made by Senator Overman, of North Carolina. It was doing his participation in the debate that Senator Dixon, of Montana, put his finger upon what is generally regarded as the basis of opposition to the bill. Senator Overman had been talking about the opposition which had been raised to reports made by special government agents who investigated child labor conditions all over the country about four years ago, and also about the report of the country homes commission, which was appointed by President Roosevelt.

"I should like to ask the senator from North Carolina," said Senator Dixon, "if the opposition to the reports did not ocme largely from the cotton mill employers of his state?"

"I never heard a word from the cotton mill men as to these reports," replied Senator Overman.

"Was there not quite an agitation in the senator's state among the cotton mill operatives against these reports?" asked Mr. Dixon.

"There was a great deal of opposition in the cotton mills, not only in my state, but in other states," admitted Senator Overman.

"What is the average number of hours allowed for the employment of children in the cotton mills of your state?" persisted Senator Dixon.

"I think it is 10, but I am not sure," said Senator Overman.

"Is it not 11 hours?" asked Mr. Dixon. "Is not the statutory day 11 hours in the cotton mills? And, as a matter of fact, was not the violent protest that has come up from certain quarters against the reports filed by special agents largely inspired by the cotton mill operatives?"

Senator Overman was not sure whether it was 10 or 11 hours, and then Senator Dixon made the flat declaration that the cotton mill interests had fought against publicity because they employed children on a basis of a 66-hour week.

Senator Bailey repeated his charge that state's rights were being invaded, in this form:

"I thought at first that this was a kind of whimsical philanthropy which some nice old ladies who had nothing to do had formulated and were trying to pass, but the senator from Montana and other senators new make it plain that the real object of this bill is to force the hand of certain states, and thus they make it apparent that the federal government is attempting to do, by indirection, what the senator from Idaho in charge of this bill concedes it has not power to do directly."

Later Senator Bailey declared: "It is the worst curse of American politics today that the federal government has absolutely bribed the states into a surrender of many of their powers."

THE MARKETS

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, Jan 30.—Lower early cables and reports that the quality of Argentine wheat is of better quality than expected, put the market on a weak footing at the outset. American holders have been figuring on placing some soft winter wheat in France because of so much off-grade stuff raised in Argentina this season, but if quality in the latter country is about normal, foreigners no doubt will draw on the South American supply for their bread wants. Northwest receipts were light. Toledo cash opened ¼c lower at $1.00, May ⅜c down at $1.03¼ and July ⅛c off at 98⅛c.

Wheat firmed up slightly and closed only a shade lower than on Monday Cash finished at $1.00, May $1.03⅜, July 98⅛c. Sept. 96c.

Corn was weakened by liberal receipts at Chicago and the break in wheat. The market opened about ⅛c off, with May and July at 69¼c and Sept. at 69½c.

Corn closed with cash at 67¼c, May at 69¼c, July at 69¼c, Sept. at 69⅝c.

Following other grains, oats was about ⅛c lower all around on the call. May started at 54⅛c, July at 48½c and Sept. at 43¼c.

Oats closes: Cash 53½c, May 54½c, July 48¾c, Sept. 43½c.

Clover seed arrivals were 80 bags against 465 a year ago. Shipments were 135 compared with 405 a year ago. The market opened 5c lower at $13.90.

Offerings were a little more liberal and demand eased off, this causing the market to close at $13.80.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Jan. 30.	Close Jan. 29.
Wheat—					
Cash	1.00	1.00¼	....	1.00	1.00¼
May	1.03¼	....	....	1.03⅜	1.03¼
July	98¼	....	....	98⅛	98¼
Sept.	....	....	....	96	....
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	67¼	67¼
May	69¼	69⅝	....	69¼	69½
July	69¼	....	....	69¼	69½
Sept.	69½	....	....	69⅝	69½
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	53½	53½
May	54¼	....	....	54	54½
July	48½	....	....	48¾	48½
Sept.	43¼	....	....	43½	43¼
Clover Seed—					
Cash	13.90	....	....	13.80	13.95
Jan.	13.90	....	....	13.80	13.95
Feb.	13.90	....	....	13.80	13.95
March	13.90	....	....	13.80	13.95
No. 2	....	....	....	13.50@13.60	....
No. 3	....	....	....	13.70@13.30	....
Rejected	....	....	....	12.90@13.05	....
N. E. G	....	....	....	9.00@12.50	....
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	95	95
Timothy—					
Cash	....	....	....	7.30	7.32½
Jan.	....	....	....	7.30	7.32½
March	....	....	....	7.35	7.37½
Alsike—					
Cash	....	....	....	13.50	13.30
Jan.	....	....	....	13.50	13.30
March	....	....	....	13.60	13.40

CHICAGO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Jan. 30.	Close Jan. 29.
Wheat—					
Jan.	1.03	1.03½	1.02¾	1.03¼	1.03⅜
May	96¼	96⅝	96⅛	96⅝	96⅝
July	94¾	95	94⅝	94⅝	95
Corn—					
Jan.	67½	67¾	67⅝	67⅝	67⅞
May	67¼	67⅝	67¼	67⅝	67½
July	67⅝	67⅞	67¼	67⅝	67⅝
Oats—					
Jan.	51½	52¼	51¼	51⅝	51½
May	46⅝	46⅞	....	46½	46½
July	41¼	41⅞	....	41½	41½

NEW YORK.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Jan. 30.	Close Jan. 29.
Wheat—					
May	1.07¼	1.07½	....	1.07¼	1.07½
July	1.01⅞	....	....	1.01⅞	1.02¼

ST. LOUIS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Jan. 30.	Close Jan. 29.
Wheat—					
May	1.01	....	....	1.00¾	1.01¼
July	95¼	....	....	94⅞	95½

MINNEAPOLIS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Jan. 30.	Close Jan. 29.
Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	....	1.08
July	....	....	....	1.08	1.08½

DULUTH.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Jan. 30.	Close Jan. 29.
Wheat—					
July	....	....	....	....	1.07
Sept.	....	....	....	1.07	1.07½

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Jan. 30.	Close Jan. 29.
Pork—					
Jan.	15.75	15.82	....	15.80	15.75
May	16.35	....	....	16.40	16.30
July	16.60	....	....	16.55	16.50
Lard—					
Jan.	9.42	....	....	9.45	9.40
May	9.62	....	....	....	9.52
July	....	....	....	....	9.65
Ribs—					
Jan.	8.65	....	....	8.62	8.55
May	8.85	8.90	....	8.87	8.80
July	8.90	....	....	8.87	8.80

Money and Stocks.

New York, Jan. 30.—(Wall Street)—Heavy buying of New York entral and Reading increased the advance of yesterday in the early trading today. New York Central rose 1⅝ points in the first few transactions and Reading gained a point. Under the lead of these two stocks the active list generally developed strength. Lehigh Valley, Union Pacific and Amalgamated Copper rose a point and United States Steel and St. Paul ¾.

Buying orders for both the long and short accounts became more numerous and the market improved steadily. The movement showed none of the hesitation and irregularity that characterized yesterday's operations and the demand was vigorous and varied. A more cheerful feeling was evident among the bull forces. High-priced railroad stocks were absorbed freely with persistent buying of New York Central.

Higher prices were obtained for the well known issues during the second hour, with the demand on a much larger scale for the principal western issues, notably the Harriman and Hill stocks. A break of more than 2 points in Great Northern Ore certificates was due to an unfavorable analysis of the corporation's annual statement. Bonds were firm.

A pause in the buying encouraged the bears to make a sharp attack on St. Paul and it broke 1⅝ from the best to 105¼, the lowest since 1908. Recessions elsewhere reached ½ point, after which business became quiet.

Publication of the Harriman roads' earnings for December, which showed decreases in net earnings of $630,000 and $716,000 respectively for Union Pacific and Southern Pacific, caused further general weakness. The morning advances, apart from those of the Vanderbilt group, were generally canceled. U. S. Steel fell to 62⅞ and other leaders also sold below yesterday's closing. St. Paul sagged to 104¾.

New York Stocks.

New York, Jan 30, 1912.

Stocks.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atl. Coast Line	136	136¼	136	136
Am. Loco. com	33½	33½	33¼	33½
Am. Sg. Rfg. Co	119	120¾	119	119⅝
Atchison	105⅝	106½	105⅝	106⅜
Am. Car & F. Co	51	51	50½	51
Anaconda	34⅝	35	34½	34⅝
Amal. Copper	62	62⅞	62	62½
Am. Smelters	70¼	70⅜	69⅞	70¼
Am. Steel Fdy	29⅞	29⅞	29½	29½
Am. Tel. & Tel	139⅞	140	139½	139⅞
Am. Tobacco pfd	107⅝	107¾	107⅝	107¾
Am. Cotton Oil	50	50	50	50
Am. Beet Sugar	55½	55⅝	55⅜	55⅝
Biscuit com	147	150	147	149⅞
Balt. & Ohio	104½	105⅛	104½	105
B'lyn R. Trans	78⅝	78½	78⅜	78⅜
Chicago & G. W	18	18¼	18	18¼
Chicago G. W. pfd	35¼	35½	35¼	35½
Canadian Pac	231	231	230½	231
Clover Leaf	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝
Clover Leaf pfd	34½	34½	34	34
Colorado Fuel	26	26¼	26	26¼
Ches. & Ohio	70⅝	71⅜	70⅝	71½
Central Leather	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
Consolidated Gas	139⅝	140¼	139⅝	140¼
Can common	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11½
Can pfd	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
Chino Copper	25½	26	25½	26
Corn Product com	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
Erie com	30⅝	31⅛	30⅝	30⅞
Erie 1st pfd	50⅞	51	50⅞	51
Gt. Northern pfd	128⅞	130¼	128⅞	129½
Gt. Northern Ore	39⅞	39⅞	37⅞	38¼
Ill. Central	140¼	140¼	140¼	140¼
Int. Harvester com	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
Interborough com	18⅝	18½	18	18½
Interborough pfd	57	57⅞	57	57⅞
K. C. Sou. com	26	26½	26	26½
Lehigh Valley	160⅞	161¼	160½	161¼
Louis & Nash	151	151¼	150¾	150¾
Laclede Gas	106½	106½	106½	106½
Mer. Marine pfd	21	21	20⅞	21
Missouri Pacific	39⅜	39⅞	39⅜	39⅞
Miami	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
Nor. Pacific	116½	117⅛	116½	117⅛
Nat'l Lead	53⅞	54	53⅞	54
Neveda Con's	18½	18½	18½	18½
Northwestern	141	143¼	141	142¼
North Am. Co	79	79	78⅞	79
N. Y. Central	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	111⅝
Nickle Plate com	58⅞	61	58⅞	60
N. & W. com	109	109¼	109	109
N. & W. Con. 4s	108⅝	108¼	108¼	108¼
Penn. Ry	123⅝	124⅛	123⅝	123⅞
Pacific Mail	31	31	31	31
Ray Con's	16¼	16⅞	16¼	16⅝
Reading com	154¼	155¼	153⅝	154⅞
Rock Island	24¼	24⅝	24¼	24⅝
Rock Island pfd	49⅝	50	49⅝	50
Rep. I. and S. Co	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
South. Ry	27⅝	27½	27⅝	27⅝
South. Ry. pfd	70	70	70	70
St. Paul	106¼	107	104⅞	105¼
South. Pacific	108⅝	109¼	107⅞	108½
So. Pac. Con. 4's	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
Sloss-Shef. com	39⅞	39¼	39¼	39¼
Texas Oil Co	85¼	86	85¼	86
Tenn. Copper	37	37	36⅝	36⅝
Union Pacific	163¼	164⅞	163¼	164⅝
Union Pacific pfd	92⅝	93	92⅝	92½
Un. Pac. Con. 4's	102	102	102	102
U. S. Steel	63⅝	64	62⅞	64
U. S. Steel pfd	110⅝	110⅝	110¼	110¼
U. S. Steel 5's	103⅞	104	103⅞	104
U. S. Rubber com	46⅝	46⅝	46¼	46¼
Utah Copper	53¼	54¼	53	54¼
Virginia Chem	55½	55½	55¼	55½
Western Md	57	57	57	57
Wabash com	6⅞	7	6⅞	7
Wabash pfd	17	18	17¼	18
Western Union	82⅝	83¼	82⅝	83¼
Westinghouse	71¼	71¼	71	71

Toledo Live Stock

Toledo Union Stock Yards, Jan. 30.—Hog receipts were liberal and the market ruled steady. Cattle, sheep and lambs and veal calves remained unchanged.

Hogs—Selected heavies, $6.30@6.35; good mediums, $6.25@6.30; heavy yorkers, $6.20@6.25; light yorkers, $5.60@5.80; good pigs, $5.50; bulk of sales, $6.25@6.30; good mixed, $6.25@6.30; roughs and stags, $4.50@5.50.

Cattle—Prime steers, 1250 lbs. and up, $7.50@8.00; good to choice, $6.50@7.50; good fat, 1050@1200 lbs., $6.00@6.50; fair to good, 900@1100 lbs., $5.75@6.25; common and light steers, $4.50@5.25; choice fat cows, $4.50@5.00; fair to good cows, $4.00@4.50; common cows, $3.00@3.50; canners and cutters, $2.50@3.00; prime export bulls, $5.00@5.50; good butcher bulls, $4.50@5.00; fair to good bologna, $4.25@4.50; common, $3.50@4.25; choice fat heifers, $5.25@6.50; fair to good heifers, $4.50@5.25; common and light heifers, $4.00@4.50; good to choice feeding steers, $5.00@5.50; fair to good feeders, $4.50@5.00; stockers, good to choice, $4.25@4.50; stockers, common to fair, $3.50@4.25; milkers and springers, $25@60.

Sheep and lambs—Prime wethers, $4.00@4.25; good to choice mixed, $3.00@3.50; fair to good, $2.50@3.00; culls and common, $2.00@2.50; lambs, choice, $6.25@6.60; fair to good, $5.00@6.00; culls, $3.50@4.50; yearlings, common to fair, $3.50@4.00.

Calves—Choice to extra, $9.50 down; fair to good, $8.00@9.50; common to light, $7.00@8.00; heavy and feed, $4.00@6.00.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Jan. 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,000; market steady; beeves, $4.70@8.40; Texas steers, $4.40@5.70; western steers, $4.60@7.00; stockers and feeders, $3.60@5.50; cows and heifers, $2.10@3.60; calves, $5.50@8.25. Hogs—Receipts, 24,000; market strong to shade higher; light, $5.60@6.15; mixed, $5.85@6.30; heavy, $5.95@6.25; rough, $5.75@6.10; pigs, $4.00@5.35; bulk of sales, $6.10@6.25. Sheep—Receipts, 18,000; market generally steady; native, $3.10@4.75; western, $3.50@4.75; yearlings, $4.75@5.55; lambs, native, $4.40@6.75; western, $4.60@6.75.

East Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 30.—Hogs—Yorkers, $6.00@6.50.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, Jan. 30.—Cattle—Receipts, none. Hogs—Receipts, 2,000; market slow but higher; heavy yorkers, $6.55; light yorkers, $6.25; pigs, $5.75. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,500; market steady; top sheep, $4.50; top lambs, $7.00. Calves—Receipts, 200; top, $9.50.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, Jan. 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 200; market dull. Veal calves—Receipts, 180; market steady. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 900; market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 3,000; market strong; extreme heavies, $6.30; mediums, $6.40; yorkers, $6.35; light yorkers, $6.40; pigs, $5.60; rough, $5.50; stags, $4.75.

Boston Wool.

Boston, Jan. 30.—Domestic wool remains firm in price and moves fairly steady. The demand is on fairly broad lines. Contractions for the 1912 clip has already begun.

Territory wool in original bags sells at 18½@19c while considerable unwashed clothing has changed hands at 22c with Ohio fine Delaine bringing 31c.

The demand for California is increasing with middle country clips selling at 16@17c. Texas wools are a trifle firmer, but the inquiry is not so good. Pulled wool is strong and sells freely.

Cotton.

New York, Jan. 30.—Cotton futures opened steady; Jan., 9.34c; Feb., 9.30c bid; March, 9.41c; April, 9.46c bid; May, 9.56c; June, 9.64c; July, 9.69c; Aug., 9.73c; Sept., 9.74c; Oct., 9.81c; Nov., 9.84c bid; Dec., 9.88c.

The cotton market opened steady at a decline of one point to an advance of one point which was about in line with the cables. There was rather aggressive local selling at the start, inspired probably by expectations of a slackening spot demand after the first of the month, but offerings were absorbed by trade interests and houses with foreign connections, there was no pressure to sell from the south, and after showing a net loss of about 2@5 points, the market rallied to about the closing figures of last night and while somewhat unsettled showed a pretty steady undertone.

Reports that the strike among textile workers at Lawrence, Mass., had developed into a more serious situation than at any time since the beginning of the troubles, seemed to make very little impression on local sentiment as in other respects advices from the textile trade were considered favorable, and while trading became less active on the ally from the early low point, the market held steady late in the morning, with prices at midday about net unchanged to 1 point lower.

Spot quiet; middling uplands, 9.65c; nominal. Estimated receipts at all ports today 72,000, against 60,637 last week and 62,239, last year. For the week, 350,000, aagnst 338,388 last week and 180,084 last year. Today's receipts at Galveston 29,111, against 15,316 last year; at New Orleans, 9,248, against 16,537 last year and at Houston, 19,945, against 5,365 last year.

Toledo Produce.

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1 lb. prints, 37½@38c; solid pack, 36½@37c.

Process Butter—Per 30 lb. tubs, 30c; rolls and prints, 31c; dairy, prime, 30c; packing stock, 22c; oleo, 17@21c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 16@17c; New York state, 16@17c; brick, 19c; limburger, 16@18c; Swiss, domestic, 20c; imported, 32c.

Eggs—Candled, fresh, 37c; strictly fresh, 40c; storage, case count, 34c; candled, 35c.

Onions—Home-grown, 100 lbs., yellow, $3.25; red, $3.00; Valencias, large case, $5; garlic, 10c.

Celery—Michigan, small bunches, doz., 25c, 40 and 50c; Cal., $1.00 bunch.

Lettuce, 13c; head Florida, hamper, $4.50.

Rhubarb—Doz., 65@90c.

Cucumbers—Doz., $1.35@1.50.

Tomatoes—Fla., 4-basket crate, $6.00@6.25.

Mango Pepper—Crate, $4.00.

Potatoes—Michigan, 150-lb. sack, $3.00@3.25; bu., $1.20@1.20; Bermudas, bbl., $4.75.

Sweet Potatoes—Delaware, hamper, $1.85.

Turnips—Bu., 50c.

Cabbage—Home-grown, lb., 2¼@2½c; ton, $40.00.

Cauliflower—Cal., case, $4.00.

Parsnips—Basket, 75c.

Parsley—Doz., $1.00.

Onions—15@18c.

Vegetable Oysters—Dozen, 30c.

Hot House Radishes—25@30c.

Carrots—Bu., 75c.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 7c; heavy and rough, 6c; calves, 13c; fair, 10½@11c.

Turkeys—Alive, 16@17c; dressed, 20@22c.

Fowls, 10c; dressed, 12c; chickens, live 11c; dressed, 13c.

Ducks—15c; geese, 12½@14c.

Yearling lambs, 8@9c; spring lambs, 9@10c; sheep, 5@7c.

Cow Beef—5@7c.

Heifers—7@9c.

Rabbits—Dozen, $1.75.

New York Produce.

New York, Jan. 30.—Flour firmly held with demand slack. Wheat—Disappointing cables, predictions of an early free movement from the Argentine, big receipts at Winnipeg and weakness in outside markets caused a decline of ¼c in wheat early; May, $1.07 1-16@1.07¼. Pork steadies: mess, $17.70@18.00. Beef firm. Lard easy; middle west, $9.15@9.25c. Raw sugar steady; Muscovado, 89 test, 3.89c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4.39c; molasses, 89 test, 3.64c; refined quiet. Petroleum firm; refined barrels, $8.10. Molasses steady. Hay firm. Hides quiet. Leather firm.

Butter unsettled; receipts, 10,549; creamery specials, 38c; extras, 37c; state, dairy tubs, finest, 36@37c; good to prime, 32@35c; process seconds, 25@25½c; factory, current make, firsts, 26@26½c; do. seconds, 25@25½c. Cheese firm and unchanged; receipts, 411. Eggs firm; receipts, 7,276; fresh gathered extra firsts, 40c; fresh gathered checks, prime, 27c; do. poor to fair, 23@25c; refrigerator firsts, 35c; do. seconds, 34c; do. thirds, 30@32c; do. poor, 26@28c.

Poultry—Alive, dull; western chickens, 13@13½c; fowls, 12@13½c; turkeys, 15@16c; dressed, quiet; western chickens, 12½@15c; fowls, 12½@16½c; turkeys, 12@21c.

Cleveland Produce.

Cleveland, Jan. 30.—Butter—Creamery, extras, 38½@39c a pound; prints, 39½@40c; firsts, 36@36½c; seconds, 30½@31c; fancy dairy, 27½@28c; choice, 25c; process extras, 30@30½c; process, firsts, 28½@29c; prints, 1c extra; packing stock, No. 1, 22@23c; No. 2, 18@20c; butterine, extras, 21c; firsts, 19c; standard, 17c; common, 12@15c. Cheese, unchanged. Eggs, fresh gathered, current receipts, 38c; seconds, 32c. Poultry, unchanged. Apples, unchanged. Potatoes—Jobbing, best grade, $1.05@1.10 a bu.; store, $1.10@1.15; car lots, $1; new Bermudas, $8 a barrel.

Chicago Produce.

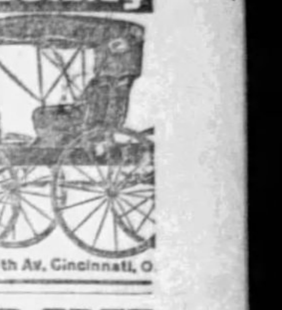
Chicago, Jan. 30.—Butter steady; creameries, 29@36c; dairies, 25@33c. Eggs steady; receipts, 2,404; at mark, cases included, 26@31c; ordinary firsts, 31@33c; firsts, 36@37c. Cheese steady; daisies, 16¾@17c; twins, 16@16¼c; young Americas, 16¾@17c; long horns, 16¾@17c. Potatoes firm; receipts, 130 cars; Wisconsin, 98c@$1.02; Michigan and Minnesota, $1.02@1.05. Poultry firm; turkeys, live, 13c; dressed, 19c; chickens, live, 11½c; dressed, 13c; springs, live, 13c. Veal steady, 7@10c.

An Improved Telephone.

New York Sun.

A simple way of making telephone conversations more audible has been invented by Herr Petersen, a bank manager of Nykjobing, Denmark. On the principle that sound is more readily transmitted through rarefied air he has constructed an apparatus to warm the transmitter, whereby the air in it becomes thinner and the sound is intensified. Professor Hannover, of the Danish government telephone testing station, who has made extensive experiments with Petersen's apparatus, says in his report that the increase of sound obtained is remarkable. Telephone conversations between Copenhagen and Nykjobing, a distance of some 75 miles, could be clearly followed some distance away from the instrument. The inventor has applied for patents in different countries.

FREE Murray Catalog



Biggest Vehicle Catalog ever Published. 251 illustrations, full descriptions of 138 vehicles and 74 harness designs.

$30 saved on this up-to-date buggy is an example of how Murray saves you ¼ to ½. Shipped direct from factory. 4 weeks' road trial. 2 years' guarantee. Don't think of buying till you have seen this catalog. Write for it today.

The Wilber H. Murray Mfg. Co. 327 5th Av. Cincinnati, O.

1912 ART CALENDAR FREE

I will send a handsome 1912 wall calendar in 8 colors and gold, and a big assortment of Valentine and Easter and other post card novelties for 4c postage if you say you will show the cards I send to 4 of your friends. A. S. Foglesanger, 233 So. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW Feather Beds Only $8.25

For a limited time we offer full 36 lb. New Feather Beds $8 25 each, 6 lb. New Feather Pillows $1.50 per pair, f. o. b. factory, cash with order. All new live feathers; best A. C. A. Ticking. Guaranteed as represented or money back. Our references, Commercial and Farmers Bank, Mebane, N. C. Order to-day and take advantage of these bargain prices, or write for order blanks.
Southern Feather and Pillow Co. Dept. 31 Mebane, N. C.

RIDER AGENTS WANTED

in each town to ride and exhibit sample 1912 Bicycle. Write for special offer. We Ship on Approval without a cent deposit, allow 10 DAYS FREE TRIAL and prepay freight on every bicycle. FACTORY PRICES on bicycles, tires and sundries. Do not buy until you receive our catalogs and learn our unheard of prices and marvelous special offer. Tires, coaster brake rear wheels, lamps, sundries, half prices.
MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. C 61 Chicago, Ill

Married Women Find

Listed in our Catalog, at the right prices, just the kind of Rubber Specialties they are looking for. Drugs and Toilet Necessities. Send two cent stamp for postage.
F. B. FERGUSON CO., 0 Fidelity Bldg., 6th Ave., New York, N. Y.

MARRY, Rich, congenial and anxious for companions. Interesting particulars and photos free. The Messenger, Sta. D, Grand Rapids, Mich.

MARRY WEALTH AND BEATY. Marriage Directory FREE. Pay when married. New Plan. Box 314, E. E., Kansas City, Mo.

Marry RICH Big List of Descriptions and Photos Free (sealed) Standard Cor. Club, Grayslake, Ill.

MARRY Catalogue, with hundreds of photos and descriptions FREE. Pay if suited.
SELECT CLUB, Dept. 46, TEKONSHA, MICHIGAN

Rubber Roofing

Warranted For Twenty-Five Years.
FREIGHT PAID To Any Station East of Rocky Mountains, except Texas, Okla., Colo., N. D., S. D., Wyo., Mont., N. M., La., Ga., Ala., Miss. and Fla., on all orders of three rolls or more. Special Prices to these States on request.

ONE-PLY .... Weighs 35 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.10 per roll.
TWO-PLY ... Weighs 45 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.30 per roll.
THREE-PLY - Weighs 55 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.50 per roll.

TERMS CASH: We save you the wholesalers' and retailers' profit. These special prices only hold good for immediate shipment.

Indestructible by Heat, Cold, Sun or Rain.

Write for FREE SAMPLES or order direct from this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We refer you to Southern Illinois National Bank.
CENTURY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Dept. 121 East St. Louis, Ills.

The Kaiser's Sons.

New York Sun.

In a very few years all the German kaiser's sons will be engaged in the service of their country. Friedrich Wilhelm, the crown prince, though only a major in rank, is colonel commanding the First Hussars of the bodyguard, the famous "Death's Head Hussars," with skull and crossbones as regimental crest. The next elder brother, Prince Eitel Friedrich, likewise major in rank, commands a squadron of Bodyguard Hussars in Potsdam; but the post is only temporary, for he has already acted as governor of Pomerania, and will, it is expected, be shortly appointed to a high civil or military position in that province. Prince Adalbert, who has adopted the navy as a profession, is attending the Kiel naval academy, though he has had for a few months command of a torpedo boat. Prince August Wilhelm is learning administrative work in Potsdam, and will also doubtless be appointed governor of a province or at least prefect of a district. Prince Oscar is in his second year of service as a lieutenant at the war academy, and Prince Joachim, the kaiser's youngest son, is sublieutenant in one of the infantry regiments at Potsdam. Prince Henry, the kaiser's brother, resides as grand admiral and inspector-general of the fleet at Kiel, where one of his sons, Prince Waldemar, is sturying law, probably with a view to entering state service, while the other, Prince Sigismund, is devoting himself to the study of science.

Artificial Sponges.

Scientific American.

An artificial sponge, the outcome of German ingenuity, is now to be had. The process of making it consists principally in the action of zinc chloride on pure cellulose. The results in a pasty, viscous mass, which is mixed with coarsely grained rock salt. Placed in a press mold armed with pins the mass is pierced through and through until it appears traversed by a multitude of tiny canals, like the pores of a natural sponge. The artificial sponge swells up with water, but hardens on drying, just like its prototype, and it can be employed for all the purposes that are usually assigned to the genuine article.

Grass Bad far Trees.

London Daily Mail.

At the Woburn experimental fruit farm a long inquiry has been conducted into the effect of grass on trees, and the experiments which have been carried out form the substance of the thirteenth report of the farm, which has just been issued. It has been shown that the general result of grassing the ground, either by sowing seed or replacing the turf after the trees have been planted, is the arrestation of all healthy growth and the absolute stunting of the tree. A light and unhealthy character imparted to the leaves is one of the first noticeable results of the action of grass upon trees. With trees that are feeling the full effect of grass the fruits are found to be small and ill deevloped. The variations in soil temperature are less when the ground is grassed, and this alone would be favorable to the growth of trees, but this good influence is outweighed by the deleterious effects.

Animals That Count.

There are human beings, such as inhabitants of the Murray islands in the Straits of Torres, that cannot count further than two. But most surprising still, most animals posesses calculating abilities, and several have a distinct appreciation of number. In certain mines of Hainault the horses are so used to traversing the same road 30 times that after their last round they go to the stable of their own accord and refuse to take another step. Montaigne says that the oxen employed in the royal gardens of Suss for turning the wheels for which the water pails were attached absolutely refused to make more than 100 ronuds, which constituted their daily task.

Mr. Carnegie Said "Get Interest."

When Mr. Carnegie was asked to state the secret of attaining wealth, he replied, "Save money and get interest."

Capitalists are usually large holders of stocks and bonds. They appreciate the value of "Getting interest" on their surplus earnings.

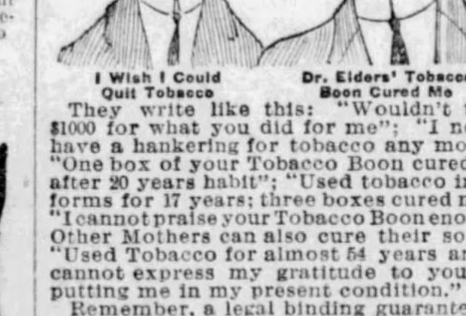
Even though your capital for investment may be limited to the amount you can save from your monthly income, still you can obtain the same rate of interest and the same degree of security as the capitalist. Let us send you a descriptive circular explaining our Partial Payment Plan and a list of securities now obtainable.

Shoemaker & Co.
BANKERS & BROKERS
235 Hippodrome Bldg., Cleveland, O.

Tobacco Habit Quickly Conquered

Dr. Elders' Tobacco Boon Banishes All Forms of Tobacco Habit In 72 to 120 Hours.

Guaranteed positively to be a harmless, swift and permanent relief from the slavery of the Tobacco Habit. Easy to take. No craving for Tobacco after the first dose. One to three boxes sufficient for all ordinary cases. Proofs in plenty from those who have experienced the wonderful benefits of Dr. Elders' Guaranteed Home Treatment.



I Wish I Could Quit Tobacco — Dr. Elders' Tobacco Boon Cured Me

They write like this: "Wouldn't take $1000 for what you did for me"; "I never have a hankering for tobacco any more"; "One box of your Tobacco Boon cured me after 20 years habit"; "Used tobacco in all forms for 17 years; three boxes cured me"; "I cannot praise your Tobacco Boon enough. Other Mothers can also cure their sons"; "Used Tobacco for almost 54 years and I cannot express my gratitude to you for putting me in my present condition."

Remember, a legal binding guarantee of results in every case, or money refunded. It will surely pay any one to send for Free Booklet giving full information of Elders' Tobacco Boon. Home Treatment. Address DR. ELDERS' SANITARIUM, Dept. 237A St. Joseph, Mo.

THIS BOOK IS FREE

Would you possess that strange, mysterious power that charms and fascinates men and women, shapes their thoughts, controls their desires and makes you supreme master of every situation? Life is full of alluring possibilities for those who master the secrets of magnetic influence—for those who develop their magnetic powers.

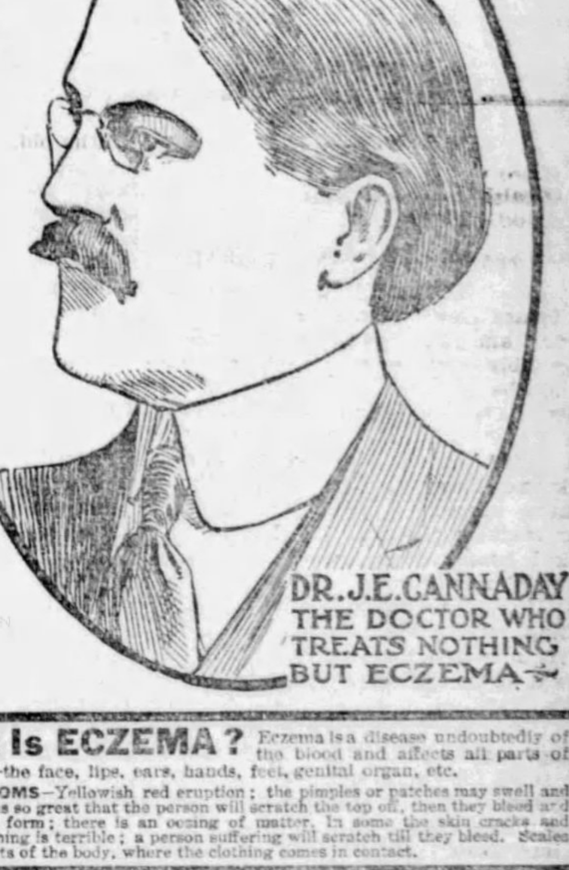
You can learn at home to cure disease and bad habits without drugs, win the friendship and love of others, increase your income, gratify your ambitions, dispel worry and trouble from your mind, improve your memory, banish domestic unhappiness, and develop a wonderful magnetic will-power that will enable you to overcome all obstacles to your success.

You can influence people instantaneously—quick as a flash; put yourself or anyone else to sleep at any hour of the day or night; banish pain or suffering. Our free book explains exactly how you can master this power and use it to better your condition in life. It is endorsed by ministers of the gospel, lawyers, doctors, business men and society women. It benefits everybody. It costs nothing. We give it away to advertise this institution. Write for it today.

New York Institute of Science
Dept. 408B, Rochester, N. Y., U. S. A.

"By their fruits ye shall know them

I Guarantee to Cure ECZEMA



DR. J. E. CANNADAY
THE DOCTOR WHO TREATS NOTHING BUT ECZEMA

For years I have been treating and curing thousands of cases of ECZEMA. And when I say CURED I mean stay cured. This disease is also called Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Tetter, Itch, Weeping Skin, Milk Crust, Pruritus. These are different names, but all mean one thing—ECZEMA.

Send for FREE Trial

If you are a sufferer I want to send you a FREE TRIAL of my Wonderful Treatment—just to show you that you need it. It is yours for the asking. No matter if you have taken patent medicines, or used lotions and salves until you are disgusted—no matter how badly you are suffering—or how old and chronic your case may be—or how many doctors have treated you without success, I honestly believe I can help you if you will but let me.

I HAVE SUCCESSFULLY TREATED OVER 40,000 CASES

of ECZEMA after other doctors have failed. I can easily afford to say to you—Do not pay me one cent until you can say with a glad heart that you are thoroughly satisfied. What fairer offer can be made? What more can I say to induce you to take my treatment? At least send for my FREE TRIAL and then judge it. You must not continue to suffer with ECZEMA, with its awful itch and suffering which never seems to stop, and with scratching and scratching only makes it worse. Each day brings forth the same misery and suffering. But the progress of ECZEMA, in most cases, can be stopped quickly and you can be cured if you will act now before it is too late.

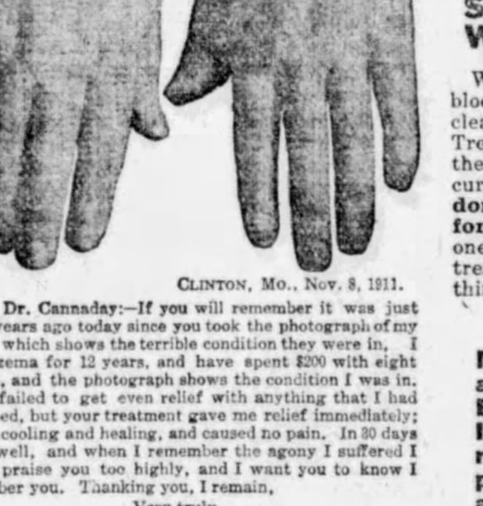
I have refused to treat scores and scores of cases of ECZEMA because it was too late and I knew I could not help them.

What Is ECZEMA? Eczema is a disease undoubtedly of the blood and affects all parts of the body—the face, lips, ears, hands, feet, genital organ, etc.

SYMPTOMS—Yellowish red eruption; the pimples or patches may swell and the itching is so great that the person will scratch the top off, then they bleed and dark scales form; there is an oozing of matter. In some the skin cracks and bleeds. Itching is terrible; a person suffering will scratch till they bleed. Scales form on parts of the body, where the clothing comes in contact.

AS THEY WERE IN 1905.

AS THEY WERE IN 30 DAYS AND ARE TODAY.



This is an exact photograph of the hands of Mrs. B. F. Wright, Clinton, Mo., as her hands were when my full treatment was ordered on November 8, 1905. She could not even button a button, or take a mouthful of food and in fact was a complete invalid. By moving the fingers pus would ooze out from the arm nearly to the elbow. Remember that Mrs. Wright could not hold a pen at all, and read what her sister says after FIVE DAYS' use of my full Eczema course:

Dr. Cannaday, Sedalia, Mo.
Dear Sir:—My sister, Mrs. Wright, is improving wonderfully. The swelling has nearly all gone out of her hands and she can use them quite a good deal. They don't pain her at all. Her general health is better. Therefore, we are awfully well pleased with her improvement.
510 S. Orchard St. MRS. DAISY INGRAM.

CLINTON, MO., Nov. 8, 1911.
Dear Dr. Cannaday:—If you will remember it was just seven years ago today since you took the photograph of my hands, which shows the terrible condition they were in. I had eczema for 12 years, and have spent $200 with eight doctors, and the photograph shows the condition I was in. I had failed to get even relief with anything that I had ever used, but your treatment gave me relief immediately; was so cooling and healing, and caused no pain. In 30 days I was well, and when I remember the agony I suffered I cannot praise you too highly, and I want you to know I remember you. Thanking you, I remain,
Very truly,
MRS. B. F. WRIGHT.

I WILL GUARANTEE TO PLEASE YOU BEFORE YOU PAY ME ONE CENT

There are no strings to this statement. There is not one cent to pay—not a penny accepted. I know what my Trial Treatment will do. I know that it will convince more than anything else on earth that you need it. Why not send for it now. Remember it is absolutely FREE. Your name on a postal card will do.

To Cure Eczema—Remove the Cause
Salves and Lotions Will Not Do It Alone

What is the cause? Acid in the blood. How do you remove it? By cleansing the blood of the acid. My Treatment is soothing—relieves the dreadful itching at once and cures the disease quickly. You don't have to take treatment for months and months. Only one case in ten needs the second treatment. One in fifty needs the third—think of that!

My highly interesting and valuable 144-Page Book on "Eczema and Its Cure"—containing remarkable photos of patients before and after taking my Treatment is sent FREE with Trial Treatment.

Every Eczema sufferer should have this book. It's worth its weight in gold.

READ THIS BANK ENDORSEMENT

THIRD NATIONAL BANK.
UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY
CAPITAL STOCK $100000 SURPLUS & PROFITS $45,000
SEDALIA, MO Jan.-1-1910.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:-
Dr. Cannaday, of our city is a physician, making a specialty of ECZEMA.
We have handled his business exclusively for one year and eighty four days. His patients deposit their money with us, in their OWN NAMES, to be paid to the doctor, if his treatment is satisfactory. If we remember correctly, we have been called upon by only FOUR of his patients for their money, and it seemed then, that the fault was more with the Express Companies than with the treatment failing.
Considering the number of cases he treats, we regard his success as remarkable. We consider him perfectly reliable, and assure those placing their money with us a fair, square, business deal.
Yours truly,
[signature]

A Few Letters from Grateful Patients

Space does not permit reproducing more of them, but when you send for my FREE TRIAL, I will also send you my 144-page book—What Eczema Is—The Cause and the Cure—with actual photographs of sufferers before and after taking my treatment, showing how terrible Eczema is and how quickly it can be cured.

Cured of Eczema of the Scalp
LAMAR, MO., Jan. 11, 1909.
To Whom It May Concern:
This is to certify that I have used Dr. Cannaday's treatment for eczema and am thankful to say that I have been entirely cured. I had a bad case of eczema of the scalp about five years' standing. I tried almost every remedy for eczema that I heard of and doctored with medical and osteopath doctors both, without relief. After I had about given up of ever being cured, a friend told me to write to Dr. Cannady. I ordered full course of his treatment and took it exactly as he told me. I am now completely cured. If anyone suffering from this dreadful disease will give Dr. Cannady's treatment a thorough trial, I know that they will never regret it.
Very respectfully,
(Signed) (Miss) L. O. MICHAEL.

Eczema 19 Years
SOUTH BEND, IND., Jan. 10, 1909.
Dr. Cannady, Sedalia, Mo.
Dear Doctor:—I take great pleasure in writing you today, thanking you for your great eczema cure. I have been afflicted with this dread disease for nineteen years. I have taken treatment from five doctors and one sanatarium with only a little effect, besides I also used seven or eight ointments, with no cure. I have taken your eczema cure three months and my skin is now clear of the eruption which was in large patches on my body, which gave me untold suffering by itching, the afflicted parts would scale off all the time. Now I can go to bed and sleep without scratching and rubbing the sore spots. I cannot thank you enough for the Godsend treatment that you sent me.
Sincerely your best friend,
(Signed) J. A. MCENDARFER.

No More Scratching
BIRCH TREE, MO., Sept. 26, 1909.
J. E. Cannady, Sedalia, Mo.
Dear Sir:—I am done scratching, that is to say, that I am well of that terrible disease eczema, and feel thankful to you. Anything I can do for you in your business I am ready.
Yours truly,
J. R. REZORN.

Cured Two Years Ago
WORTHINGTON, INDIANA, Sept. 29, 1909.
J. E. Cannady, M. D.
Dear Sir:—About two years ago I took your treatment for eczema and haven't been bothered with it since. I have a friend here that is bothered with it, and he wanted me to write to you, so you write to him; the address is A. M. F.———, Worthington, Ind. Yours truly,
AMOS JEAN.

Doctors Stated He Could Not Be Cured
822 Lafayette Ave., THOMASTON, GA., Jan. 10, 1909.
Dr. J. E. Cannady, Sedalia, Mo.
It is with the greatest of pleasure that I can write and tell you what great good your wonderful eczema cure has done for me. I have suffered for over fifteen years with eczema, having tried many so-called eczema cures, but they only gave me a little temporary relief. In the spring of 1907 I became such an invalid I was put under the treatment of three of the city's best physicians, but they told me there was no cure for me. One day I ordered a sample of your medicine and can truthfully say that the sample did me more good than all the other remedies combined. I then sent for a treatment, and before I had finished same I was sound and well.
Your loyal well wisher,
(Signed) NATT SELFE,
R. F. D. No. 5.

A letter of June 1, 1910, from Mr. Selfe says he is getting along fine, and he says that my treatment is all that I claim it to be.

Cured 12 Years Ago
UPPER ALTON ILL., Dec. 15, 1900.
To Eczema Sufferers:—I had eczema for about 12 years. I tried all eczema cures and four doctors with no relief. I ordered Dr. Cannady's treatment, and it cured me in a short time; that was several years ago. In 1906 I had two small spots of a breaking out, and fearing it was eczema, I wrote to Dr. Cannady. He gave me treatment FREE of cost and cured it up. I recommend anyone with eczema to take Dr. Cannady's treatment and be cured.
Yours very truly,
I. C. NOBLE, Box No. 474.

MY PATIENTS ARE MY LOYAL FRIENDS

And what good friends they are! Out of gratefulness for curing them, when so many other doctors have failed, they never cease talking of me—praising my treatment to other sufferers, and telling them what I have done for them. From the recommendations of my former patients, I secure thousands of cases annually.

I HAVE CURED PATIENTS IN EVERY STATE

and believe in every locality. Maybe some of your own neighbors. Write and ask me.

MY MEDICAL RECORD IS THE HIGHEST

I am a graduate of medicine, attended two leading medical universities and the holder of a gold medal with which I was honored for high grades. In the book that I will send you are contained not only many letters of praise from cured patients, but from my own townsmen here, among them the Mayor of Sedalia, a leading bank and others, who have known me personally for many years.

WRITE NOW FOR MY FREE TRIAL

and interesting book before it is too late and you forget it. Just fill out the coupon or send your name on a postal card. Do it now.

Dr. J. E. Cannaday, 2005 Park Square, Sedalia, Mo.

FREE OFFER COUPON—Cut Out and Mail Today

DR. J. E. CANNADAY, 2005 Park Square, SEDALIA, MO.
Please send without cost to me prepaid Free Trial Treatment, also copy of your 144-Page Free Book.

Name ....

Address ....

....

Treatment and literature sent in plain wrapper. Be sure and write plain.

Dr. J. E. Cannaday is one of the Greatest Authorities on ECZEMA and the treatment of this disease.

CENTURY Ready Mixed Paint Guaranteed for Ten Years

CENTURY HOUSE PAINT, in 1-gal. cans, Any Color. Terms cash, - - Per Gallon, $1.30

CENTURY BARN PAINT, in 1-gal. cans, Red, Green, and Gray. Terms cash, Per Gallon, .70

Freight Paid to any station east of the Rocky Mountains on all orders of six gallons or more, except to N. D., S. D., Colo., N. M., Tex., Okla., Miss., Ala., La., Ga. and Fla. Delivered price to these States 5c. per gallon additional.

Write for FREE Color Card, catalogue and prices, or order direct from this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We refer you to the Southern Illinois National Bank.

CENTURY MFG. CO., Dept. 122, East St. Louis, Ills.

SEED CORN 146 BU. ACRE

DIAMOND JOE'S BIG WHITE—A strictly new variety. None like it. It is the Earliest and Best Big White Corn in the World—Because it was bred for most Big Bushels, not fancy show points; because grown from pure inherited stock; every stalk bearing one or more good ears, because scientifically handled, thoroughly dried and properly cured and had the most rigid inspection. Also all other leading standard varieties at FARMER PRICES. OUR BIG ILLUSTRATED FARM AND GARDEN SEED CATALOG mailed FREE. A postal card will bring it to you. Write for it today. Address, RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Iowa. Box 84

SEEDS

BUCKBEE'S SEEDS SUCCEED!

SPECIAL OFFER: Made to build New Business. A trial will make you our permanent customer.

Prize Collection Radish, 17 varieties; Lettuce, 12 kinds; Tomatoes, 11 the finest; Turnip, 7 splendid; Onion, 8 best varieties; 10 Spring-flowering Bulbs—65 varieties in all. GUARANTEED TO PLEASE.

Write to-day; Mention this Paper.

SEND 10 CENTS to cover postage and packing and receive this valuable collection of Seeds postpaid, together with my big Instructive, Beautiful Seed and Plant Book, tells all about the Best varieties of Seeds, Plants, etc.

H. W. Buckbee, ROCKFORD SEED FARMS Farm 95 ROCKFORD, ILL.

GREGORY'S SEEDS

Here is a big offer of choicest seeds—10 packages—worth 90 Cents—postpaid. 25c coin or stamps

1 pkg. Aster, Gregory's Special Fancy Mixture, . . 10c.
1 pkg. Pansy, Gregory's Special Fancy Mixture, . . 15c.
1 pkg. Coreopsis, Gregory's Special Fancy Mixture, . . 5c.
1 pkg. Poppy, Gregory's Fancy Double Mixed Annuals, 10c.
1 pkg. Mignonette, Gregory's Large Flowering, very rich, 10c.
1 pkg. Bachelor Button, Gregory's Finest Mixture, . 10c.
1 pkg. Petunia, Gregory's Finest Hybrid Mixture, . 15c.
1 pkg. Candytuft, Gregory's Finest Mixed, . . 5c.
1 pkg. Nasturtium, Dwarf, Finest Mixed, . . 5c.
1 pkg. Sweet Peas, Extra Choice Mixed, . . 5c.

GREGORY'S HONEST SEEDS

Get our new 1912 catalogue.
J. J. H. GREGORY & SON
29 Elm St., Marblehead, Mass.

SEED Greatest Offer Ever Made 10c

Over half million of these combinations sold.
Send only 10c for trial test order—20 Big Packets:
Beet, Perfected Red Turnip, earliest, best.
Cabbage, Winter Header, sure header, fine.
Carrot, Perfected Half Long, best table sort.
Celery, Winter Giant, large, crisp, good.
Cucumber, Family Favorite, favorite sort.
Lettuce, Bell's Prize Head, early, tender.
Musk Melon, Luscious Gem, best grown.
Watermelon, Bell's Early, extra big, fine.
Onion, Prizetaker, weight 3 lbs., 1000 bu. per acre.
Parsnip, White Sugar, long, smooth, sweet.
Radish, White Icicle, long, crisp, tender, best.
Tomato, Earliest in World, large, smooth, fine.
Turnip, Sweetest Cornman, fair, sweet, large.
Flower Seeds, 500 sorts mixed, large packet.
Big Tom Pumpkin. Makes finest pies.
Bell's Giant Thick Leaf Spinach. None better.
Cress or Peppergrass. Needed on every table.
Moss Curled Parsley. Finest greens grown.
Mammoth Russian Sunflower. Largest flowers.
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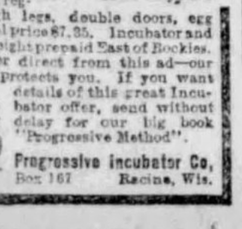

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A Cold Grapery.

Country Life in America.

The best grapes in the world, broadly speaking, are European grapes, and they can be raised without artificial heat, and within a cold grapery. And a cold grapery is—what? Merely the simplest type or shell of a greenhouse. Four walls, or even three, and a roof of glass, good soil for a floor, and a trellis of wires; but no pipes, no benches, no coal, no furnace, no plumbing, no fire, no dangers, simply the house, the grapes, and some care. Even the type of house is not prescribed according to iron-bound rules and absolute requirements.

Small Great Men.

Stephen A. Douglas was known as "the Little Giant." Among other small statured men who have made history was Thiers of France, less than five feet high, who formed a striking contrast to the gigantic Bismarck when during the Franco-Prussian war they met in conference at the Chateau de Ferrieres. Louis Blanc was even shorter than Thiers. Windthrost, the leader of the Catholic center and for many years Bismarck's most formidable opponent in the German reichstag, was almost a dwarf and nearly two feet shorter than the iron chancellor.

MAY OPEN HUGE AREA FOR FARMS

Bill Favorably Reported to Open 18,000,000 Acres of Public Land.

Washington, Jan. 25.—More than 18,000,000 acres of public lands, now withheld from settlement because of their supposed oil deposits, will be available for agricultural entry under a bill favorably reported today by the senate committee on public lands. It would permit surface entries, reserving oil rights to the government.

In the hope of checking emigration of American farmers to the Canadian northwest, important amendments to liberalize the public land laws were favorably reported today by Senator Smoot, from the public lands committee.

The enforced residence on a homestead was reduced from five years to three, and a homesteader would be permitted to absent himself from his claim six months every year.

Senator Borah and others who stand for liberalizing the laws have declared in the senate that a very desirable class of American citizens were being driven to Canada at the rate of 100,000 a year by the stringent land laws.

"BLACK BESS" IS "BLACK BILL"

Sculptors Mistake May Unhorse Statue of Gen. Morgan.

Lexington, Ky., Jan. 29.—General Basil W. Duke came here a few days ago to have a look at the statue of General John Morgan, the Confederate raider.

The fund to build this statue, which is life sized and which represents General Morgan mounted on his famous black mare, Black Bess, was raised by the Daughters of the Confederacy after years of work. When the fund at last was on deposit in a local bank an order was given by the Daughters to a sculptor.

The sculptor was told to have as good a statue of Black Bess as he possibly could make from photographs. When the statue was complete it was unveiled with fitting ceremonies. Not only were speeches made of the bravery and exploits of the famous raider, but Black Bess was described as the gamest mare that ever wore hair.

On his arrival General Duke went around to the Lafayette Hotel, where he was joined by Colonel Milt Young and Colonel Christopher Chenault.

The three went to the statue and General Duke remarked:

"Fine likeness of John, but say, gentlemen, this isn't Black Bess."

Then the three began laughing. They were still laughing when they lined up for more courtesies at the hotel. General Duke called up one of his nieces on the telephone. He said:

"You Daughters of the Confederacy certainly have a fine statue of John, but the statue of the horse isn't Black Bess. You better call that horse Black Bill. I don't believe the sculptor, no matter how good she is, can ever make Black Bess out of the beast John is riding."

The chances are that if the sculptor doesn't agree to make the horse over again General Morgan will be unhorsed entirely and placed on a pedestal.

PIONEER X-RAY MAN IS DEAD

Dr. W. W. Johnson. Specialist, Passes Away in Sanitarium.

Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 27.—Dr. Walter W. Johnson, aged 53, one of the pioneers and best known specialists in X-Ray work, died in a sanitarium here yesterday.

Book on Grape Culture FREE

Instructions for planting, cultivating and pruning; also descriptions of best varieties for vineyard or home garden. Profusely illustrated. Issued by the largest growers of grape vines and small fruits in the country. Millions of vines for sale.

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TABLES TURNED ON MEN VOTERS

Jane Addams Discusses Hypothetical Society Ruled Only by Women.

SOME ARGUMENTS USED IF ONLY WOMEN VOTED.

Miss Jane Addams, in a speech at Milwaukee, considered a hypothetical society in which enfranchised women gave their reasons why the ballot should be denied to men.

"What would be the state of the masculine mind," she asked, "if the voting women should present to them only the following half dozen objections which are unhappily so familiar to so many of us?

"First—Men would find politics corrupting.

"Second—They would vote as their wives and mothers did.

"Third—Men's suffrage would only double the vote without changing results.

"Fourth—Men's suffrage would diminish the respect for men.

"Fifth—Most men do not want to vote.

"Sixth—The best men would not vote."

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 29.—Miss Jane Addams, after lecturing on women's suffrage Thursday evening to a packed house in Madison, was on hand here at noon Friday at a large luncheon for which she was the special guest.

She asked the audience Thursday evening to consider a hypothetical society in which enfranchised womanhood gave their reasons to would-be man voters on why the ballot should be denied to males.

"First, could they not say, 'Our most valid objection to extending the franchise to you is that you are so fond of fighting and you always have been ever since you were little boys, you would be likely to forget that the real object of the state is to nurture and protect life and, out of sheer vainglory, you would be voting away huge sums for battleships, one of which could last only a few years, and yet would cost $10,000,000.'

Careless of Factory Workers.

"Secondly, could she not say to disenfranchised men, 'We have carefully built up a code of factory legislation for the protection of the workers. We know you men have always been careless in housekeeping affairs, and if you were made responsible for factory legislation it is probable you would let the workers in the textile mills contract tuberculosis through needlessly breathing the fluff, or the workers in machine shops inhale metal filings, both of which are now carried off by an excellent suction system which we women have insisted upon, but which is almost impossible to have installed in a man-made state because the men think so little of dust and its evil effects.'

"We have also heard that in certain states, in order to save the paltry price of a guard which would protect a dangerous machine, men legislators allow careless boys and girls to lose their fingers and sometimes their hands thereby crippling their entire future.

Evils of Child Labor.

"These wise women, governing the state with the same care they have always put into the government of their families, would further charge men who are seeking for the franchise that men do not really know how tender and delicate children are. They might put them to work in factories, as indeed they have done in man-made states ever since the beginning of the factory period.

"Could they not say further, 'You have always been so eager to make money, what assurance have we that, in your desire to get the largest amount of coal out of the ground in the shortest possible time, you would not permit the mine supports to decay and mine damp to accumulate until the percentage of accidents among miners would be simply heartbreaking?'

Women as Social Outcasts.

"These same women would go further and say: 'Worse than anything we have mentioned is the fact that in every man-ruled city a great army of women are so set aside as outcasts that it is considered a shame to speak the very name which designates them, because their very existence is illegal. They may be arrested whenever any police captain chooses, they may be brought before a magistrate, fined, and imprisoned. The men whose money sustains their houses, supplies their tawdry clothing, and provides them with intoxicating drinks are never arrested, nor, indeed, considered lawbreakers.'

"Did the enfranchised women speak thus to the disenfranchised men, the latter would at least respect their hesitation in regard to an extension of the ballot to them."

She then reversed and applied to men the common objections men make to granting the ballot to women.

BAZAAR IN ARCTIC CIRCLE

Alaskans Raise $1,782 With Temperature 72 Below.

Chicago, Jan. 27.—The Rt. Rev. Peter Kimball Rowe, bishop of Alaska, arrived in Chicago last night and found a telegram waiting for him from Seward, Alaska. The message read:

"Seward Alaska. Bazaar just finished. Receipts, $1,782. Temperature 72 degrees below."

Bishop Rowe came from Alaska for the purpose of making a plea to President Taft in behalf of the Indians. He has spent several days in Washington.

He explained the telegram by saying that a bazaar held by his church people within the shadow of the arctic circle had turned out to be a success.

AT 20 SHE'LL WED MAN OF 75

New York, Jan. 27.—Announcement is made that Edward B. Alsop, a wealthy retired steel man of Pittsburg and Washington, 75 years old, will be married soon to Miss Jean P. Hill, 20 years old, who came here a few months ago from Georgia.

Mr. Alsop's former wife who died four years ago, was Miss Edna Hussey, a member of one of the oldest families in Pittsburg. He has two sons, the elder a student in Harvard and the other at Groton school.

CALLS WILSON A LIAR

Watterson Would End "Disgraceful Episode."

Washington, Jan. 30.—Col. Henry Watterson, with a prayer that God may protect Democracy from such a leader as Woodrow Wilson, whose nomination would be a disaster and whose election a calamity, made a statement last night intended to bring a "distasteful episode" to an end, so far as he was concerned.

Col. Watterson declared that the issue between him and Gov. Wilson was solely as to which one had "lied." He added that he "had engaged conclusively to show" that Gov. Wilson had lied and charged that the New Jersey executive "dared not face the facts."

The Kentucky colonel did not give out any proof of his assertion that he had raised a campaign fund for Wilson at the latter's request, but he did give further and fuller details of his various conversations on that subject with Wilson. He says that the story that Wilson refused campaign funds from Thomas F. Ryan is a lie out of whole cloth, because Ryan never heard of the matter.

Concerning the Harvey incident, Watterson challenges Wilson to produce the "abject letters" he has written to Harvey apologizing for turning on him at the meeting in the Manhattan club.

Watterson denounces Wilson's policy of "alternate silence and sneering," describes his literary bureau as a set of "irresponsible chatterers who claim to live off the immaculate contributions of subscribers having wings, harps and halos," and says that Wilson cannot be trusted to be loyal to anything.

Col. Watterson's statement is addressed "To the Democrats of the United States."

ALCOHOL SLAYS 66,000 ANNUALLY

Figures Gathered by Expert Shows Great Waste in the Country.

New York, Jan. 25.—Edward Bunnell Phelps has made a scientific study of the mortality of alcohol in this country in a book recently published. He has based his figures on the year 1908 and finds that alcohol caused 66,000 deaths, directly or indirectly, in that year. Commenting on this, the Medical Record says:

"The effect of alcohol upon the mortality figures of a community has become a threadbare subject in speeches and writings of prohibition and anti-prohibition publicists; yet, indeed, few subjects of sociological nature deserve more frequent mention. The trouble has been, however, that such mention was rarely, if ever, founded upon a real study of the subject, but was simply an indicator of the intolerance of the defenders of one or the other political or social creed.

"There is no question that for men interested in insurance matters the problem of the 'mortality of alcohol' is one of foremost rank, and it is to their credit that one of best scientific studies of the matter that has yet appeared comes from one of their number, Mr. Phelps, who has published several statistical studies in similar fields, has taken the total adult mortality in the United States for the year 1908 as the groundwork of his study.

Method Used for Statistics.

"His method was simple. He obtained from medical directors of three large insurance companies their estimate of the percentage of male deaths between the age of 20 and 74, directly or indirectly due to alcohol, for each of the 106 causes of death listed in the census statistics for that year. From these estimates he figured the probable mortality from the same causes among females and then made an approximation of the probable mortality of the whole country, including the so-called nonregistration area, from which direct mortality statistics were not available.

"In defense of this method of study it may be granted that medical directors of insurance companies have much broader knowledge of the general subject of mortality and the effect upon it of certain specific causes than even the busiest and most prominent of practitioners of medicine. Moreover, the difference in the individual estimates were such as to lead to the reasonable conclusion that a poll of, say, several hundred physicians would not have resulted in a nearer average obtained from the poll of these three physicians only.

"Without going into minute analysis of the methods used by Mr. Phelps, we may say that, to a disinterested mind, his use of the statistical tables seems to be correct from the standpoint both of statistical science and of everyday methods of arriving at approximations.

Five Per Cent of Total.

"His final result is that 66,000 deaths were directly or indirectly due to alcohol in this country during the year 1908, or, in percentage figures, about 5 per cent of the total mortality from all causes at all ages during that year.

"This, then, forms the first scientifically constructed approximation of the effect of alcohol upon mortality in this country. To the rabid prohibitionist it will appear to be too low a figure. To the medical man, however, this figure is large enough to prove the appalling waste of life due to the excessive use of alcohol. Moreover, no mere mortality statistics can give an idea of the economic waste due to loss of working time and of productive efficiency among habitual and heavy drinkers, and the daily scenes in our courts of law, both high and low, are an indication of the number of crippled and unhappy lives which result from the abuse of alcohol."

WHAT WOULD RUSSELL SAY

If He Knew Mrs. Sage Gave $5,000 for an Aeroplane?

New York, Jan. 26.—Through the generosity of Mrs. Russell Sage, the signal corps of the National Guard here is to be equipped with a $5,000 aeroplane and $650 to cover the expense of its operation.

The offer has been communicated to Gov. Dix by the signal corps officers with a request for permission to accept it.

The aeroplane is one which was built at Mrs. Sage's expense in 1910 for Miss E. L. Todd, a woman aviator of the Garden City school.

WIVES AND GIRLS STOLEN IN RAIDS

Chinese Homes Entered by Police Under Orders of Imperialists.

Peking, Jan. 30.—The police of Mukden are systematically raiding the homes of prominent men suspected of being in sympathy with the revolutionary party, assassinating them and carrying off their wives and daughters, according to a letter from a missionary in that city received here today. Consular reports confirm the accounts of scores of murders nightly.

The letter of the missionary continues: "Whole armies of mounted robbers are holding up and plundering travelers along the roads leading into Harbin. These brigands hold the rich for ransom, which has to be paid either in guns and ammunition or in money. They torture and kill their victims if the ransom is not forthcoming. The law abiding Chinese of the vicinity are praying for the intervention of the Japanese in southern Manchuria and of the Russians in the north."

Bombs for Viceroy.

London, Jan. 30.—Bombs were thrown early this morning at the residences of the viceroy and the commanding general at Tien Tsin, but the attempts to destroy the houses with their occupants, among whom were several important officials, were not successful.

According to a news agency dispatch received this morning, several arrests were made and it is believed the would-be assassins are among the prisoners.

ITALIANS LOSE IN THE WAR

Forced to Give Up Captured Territory to Arabs.

Paris, Jan. 26.—Correspondence received from Tripoli states that the battle at Ghirgarish, which took place on January 18, profoundly impressed the population of Tripoli, as the Italian troops, despite their superior numbers and the assistance of artillery, were forced to abandon the ground to the Arabs.

On the conclusion of the battle at nightfall, the Italian commander received orders to return to Tripoli, the carrying out of which removed all the advantages gained during the engagement. The next morning the Arabs and Turks promptly reoccupied Ghirgarish, which is only two miles from the outlying Italian defenses of Tripoli.

COULD HAVE HELD JOB

If He Had Consented to Work for Russian and British Interests.

Paris, Jan. 27.—W. Morgan Schuster to-day made a further statement to a press correspondent. He said:

"It is said that during my term of office I tried to foster American interests in Persia. I wish to state, first, that there are no American interests in Persia; second, that the political predominance of Russia and Great Britain would make such a proceeding difficult in the extreme; third, that if I had been asked my opinion as to the desirability of American capitalists making an effort to gain a footing in Persia I should have strongly advised against it; fourth, that during the whole term of my office as Treasurer General I never heard of American capitalists contemplating entering Persia; fifth, that I was frequently asked by leaders of the Mejliss (parliament) to request American financiers to take an interest in Persia and persistently refused even to write a letter on the subject to any American capitalist.

"It was the Persians' design to get Americans interested in the country and on Nov. 29, the day of Russia's ultimatum, members of the Mejliss asked me to draft a bill for building a railroad from Julfa to Tabriz and Teheran, leaving the names of the concessionaries blank. It was the Persian scheme to push the bill through the Mejliss in a few minutes, and then I was to fill in the blanks with the names of whatever American financiers I chose to suggest.

"By this move Persia hoped to obtain the support of the American Government before the expiration of the Russian ultimatum, and at the same time prevent the Russians from coming to Persia's political capital."

Concerning the Russian charge that he, although an able business man, is not a diplomatist, Mr. Shuster said:

"What Russia wanted me to do was ostensibly to serve Persia while in reality secretly working in furtherance of Russian and British interests. If this is Russia's idea of diplomacy, I am not a diplomatist."

Mrs. Shuster was also interviewed and said:

"No more of those queer countries for me! The United States is good enough for me. We really had a very anxious time. For weeks while my husband was fighting against the intrigues of foreign powers, the children's clothes were packed and their toys put away, ready for an immediate flight in case we were obliged to start without warning.

"I don't mind admitting that I was mighty glad when we left Teheran. It was the end of an almost unendurable nerve strain."

STEEL TARIFF BILL GOES IN

Majority Report Holds for Purely Revenue Tariff.

Washington, Jan. 25.—The Democratic iron and steel tariff revision bill was favorably reported to the house today by Chairman Underwood, of the ways and means committee. The Republican members of the committee were given the right to file an adverse report. The committee had adopted the bill by a strict party vote.

The report declares the rates should be made low enough to permit potential competition from imports for the sake of natural and proper regulation of domestic prices, and concludes: "It is believed that the rates provided for in this bill are competitive and if enacted would effect a substantial economy to the people greatly disproportionate in its advantages to the small apparent loss of revenue."

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SOCIALISTS END POWER OF KAISER

Government Loses Control as Result of Reballoting for Reichstag.

Berlin, Jan. 27.—The last 33 reballots in the elections were held yesterday and the reichstag is now complete. The Socialists secured further victories and now have a record membership of 110 in the reichstag.

The blue-black bloc, consisting of the Conservatives and Centrists, which supported the government, was defeated in that its total membership has fallen from 188 to 159.

There are 397 members in the reichstag and the house now stands as follows:

Socialists	110	Radicals	44
Centrists	93	Poles	18
Conversatives	66	All others	19
Nat. Liberals	47		

National Liberals Control.

The results completely overthrew the working majority of the Conservative-Center in the last reichstag and place the control in the hands of the National Liberals, who will be able to form a majority by throwing their strength with either the right or left.

This makes the National Liberal leader, Ernst Bassermann, a commanding figure in the next reichstag. He will be able to swing certain avowed National Liberals, who, under proper inducements, would probably be prepared to co-operate with the government on most questions.

The hostility of other progressive groups to the so-called reactionary bloc apparently is too great for any working understanding except on questions of national defense and the increase of the army and navy.

Kaiser Loses District.

The disappointment of the Socialists over the defeat of Duewell by Katempf in the palace district of Berlin was compensated for by the significant victory at Potsdam, where Liebknecht, the Socialists candidate, was elected.

This is the first time that a kaiser district has ever been represented in the reichstag by a Socialist.

It remains to be seen whether the emperor will carry out the threat ascribed to him by the Conservative press, that he would quit Potsdam, close his own and the other royal palaces, withdraw the crack regiments and ruin Potsdam from a commercial standpoint if a Socialist were elected.

The victor, Liebknecht, is a lawyer and the son of the more eminent man of the same name. He recently finished a term of 18 months' detention in a fortress for his anti-military propaganda.

Enthusiastic crowds thronged the streets last night, cheering for the Socialist triumphs.

BULLETIN FOR SHIPS

Service Arranged for Pacific Coast Vessels Equipped With Apparatus.

Seattle, Jan. 26.—R. H. Armstrong, general manager of the United Wireless Telegraph Co., wired from New York city that, effective February 1, every vessel on the Pacific coast equipped with wireless would be furnished with daily news bulletins. At 2 o'clock each morning the news of the world will be flashed from Seattle, Astoria, Los Angeles and San Francisco stations of the United Wireless company, mimeographed by the wireless operators and made ready for distribution by breakfast time.

The news bulletins are to appear in the back of a publication to be known as the Pacific Aerogram, which will contain articles of fiction and stories of the sea. Passengers on the big Atlantic liners have been supplied with daily newspapers printed on board, but furnishing of news to vessels on this coast has never been attempted in an extensive way.

The steamship Bear has been supplied with hand-written accounts of the principal happenings of the day and for a time the steamship Northwestern's wireless operator attempted to print a small paper containing new bulletins. However, the method of distributing news to vessels of the North Pacific as planned by Mr. Armstrong is an innovation.

The news may also be relayed from vessel to vessel on the Pacific and passengers leaving ports in the Orient will have an opportunity of knowing what is doing in America.

Mr. Armstrong went to New York to attend a meeting of the reorganization committee of the United Wireless company. He expects to start for Seattle in a few days via Salt Lake City and Los Angeles.

CHAUFFEUR KILLS RICH MAN IN DUEL OVER LATTER'S WIFE

San Francisco, Jan. 29.—J. J. Moore, wealthy coal dealer of San Francisco, who was shot in a revolver duel with Samuel L. Timothy, a chauffeur, near the residence of Mrs. Moore in Hillsboro, a suburb, died last night.

The whereabouts of Mrs. Lillian Moore when her husband was shot by Timothy is a question agitating San Francisco.

Mrs. Moore is immured in the Moore residence at Hillsboro, where she has lived alone since she brought a sensational but unfruitful divorce suit two months ago. She has refused to see anyone but District Attorney Franklin Swartz of San Mateo county, who will not talk.

Moore's statement of the affair made Saturday night was given out by City Attorney Kirbride yesterday. It follows:

"I have been living at the Pacific Union club in San Francisco since my separation from my wife, but have made several trips here to watch her. Last night lying in wait near the house I saw her in the machine with this chauffeur. I stopped the car and ordered her to get out. She refused and I opened fire.'

Timothy in jail at Redwood City sticks to his statement that his engine failed him while he was driving past the Moore house on the country road and that a man he believed to be a highwayman opened fire on him.

Timothy was employed by Moore for about a month a year ago. He is now employed by H. C. Breeden, a wealthy neighbor of Mrs. Moore, well known as a polo player.

In his room above the Breeden garage were found two pictures of Mrs. Moore clipped from newspapers and he carried her picture in his watch. To add to the tangled skeins of the plot, it is said that of late Moore and his wife had been seen in San Francisco cafes, dining in apparent amity.

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Velvet never bites the tongue, because every bit of harshness has been entirely removed by *two long years of curing.* Two whole years these rich middle leaves hang in their own native climate—every day getting mellower and smoother—until finally not a bite or burn remains. The tobacco you get in the big red Velvet can is truly "as smooth as Velvet."

If your dealer hasn't Velvet, ask him to get it for you from his jobber. No need to trouble yourself writing us.

Full size two-ounce tins, 10c. One-ounce bags, convenient for cigarettes, 5c.

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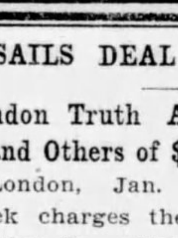

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ASSAILS DEAL BY AMERICANS

London Truth Accuses Vanderbilt and Others of $5,000,000 Trick.

London, Jan. 26.—Truth this week charges the United Malaysian Rubber Co., which includes Cornelius Vanderbilt and Robert Goelet, of New York, and John L. Elliott, with inducing the shareholders of the English Malaysian Manufacturing Co. to pay $9,987,500 for shares of the New Jersey Malaysian Co., which were worth only $4,120,000.

The paper also charges that afterwards the directorate paid the losses of the New Jersey concern and frustrated the shareholders' demands for information.

The vendors' profits in the deal, it is charged, exceeded $5,000,000. Of this amount Mr. Vanderbilt is alleged to have received $855,000, Mr. Goelet $425,000, Mr. Elliott $855,000, and a syndicate which was identical with Mr. Elliott $1,470,000. Of the syndicate's profits of $1,470,000, $735,000 went to a group of Franco-American financiers, among whom was the Marquise de Charnace.

Truth says that the concessions which the prospectus boomed are regarded by many authorities as worthless. The writer sets forth the whole affair in detail and contends that the shareholders have a strong claim for substantial redress. He says he understands that the board of trade will be asked to make a searching inquiry into the whole business.

AVIATOR BREAKS 5 RECORDS

Tafuteau Flies 124.28 Miles in 1:54:21 With Monoplane.

Pau, France, Jan. 25.—Maurice Tabuteau, the French aviator, flying in his monoplane, made world's records yesterday for the distances of 200, 250 and 300 kilometers (124.8, 155.35 and 186.41 miles. He covered the 200 kilometers in 1 hour, 54 minutes and 21 seconds, the 250 kilometers in 2 hours, 22 minutes and 51 seconds and the 300 kilometers in 2 hours and 51 minutes. Tabuteau also established new records for flights of two and three hours. In two hours he covered 250 kilometers 287 meters (127 miles five furlongs) and in three hours 316 kilometers 287 meters (196 miles 973 yards).

MANY DIE IN BARRACKS BLAST

Sixty Killed or Wounded in Explosion at Guayaquil.

Guayaquil, Ecuador, Jan. 26.—An explosion occurred in the artillery barracks here yesterday. Sixty men were killed or wounded.

General Medardo Alfaro, accompanied by rebel troops, arrived here yesterday on the British steamer Quito. He was captured by the government and imprisoned.

Suppose you had time

to travel through 10,000 square miles of the richest sections Southwest, stopping off in every county and *investigating every* farm opportunity—think how *perfectly* you could locate the *one best* opportunity for you.

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